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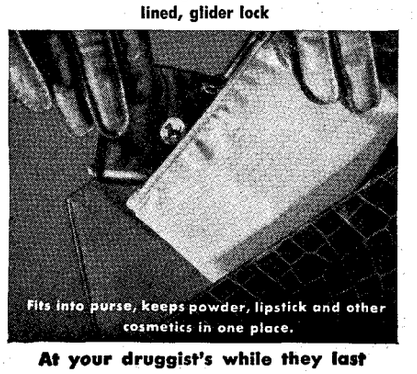

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The Literary Digest

for March 21, 1936

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Travel

Park for "Texico"

Big Bend International Reservation for Texas and Mexico

Twenty-five years ago: 20,000 American troops ordered to Mexican Border—conditions in Mexico chaotic—fighting so near border it attracts crowds of thrilled observers.

To-day: an independent nation working out its destiny untrammeled by the once-hated "Colossus of the North," which now pursues its "good neighbor" policy. Tho Americans may not approve certain laws, enforced by the Mexican Government, yet the two Republics are at peace.

The United States and Canada have signalized their warless century with a Peace Bridge. A sort of peace park is suggested for the United States and Mexico. It is proposed that in the Big Bend district of Texas and Mexico, whose vastness is greater than the Grand Canyon National Park, an international reservation be laid out.

An American-Mexican commission, after surveying the area, has outlined temporary boundaries of 1,500,000 acres in Texas and the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Coahuila. Both nations are considering details of the park plan. Texas already has bought some privately-owned land.

The Big Bend is the triangular portion of Southwestern Texas enclosed by the big bend of the Rio Grande. The romance of the old frontier is in the atmosphere, for it is Texas' last great wilderness. No railroads cross the tract; its few roads are makeshift or mere wagon-trails, serving a few scattered ranches and mining-claims.

"The Big Bend National Park, when established, will be recognized as one of the outstanding geological laboratories and classrooms of the world," says Carroll H. Wegemann, former reconnaissance engineer of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Under the caption, "Parking the Last Frontier," the El Paso *Herald-Post* remarks:

"Despite the reputation it has built up as the 'home of Highland Herefords,' some of its range-country still is subjected to raids of the Mexican bandit-gangs which made it the last battle-ground of the old-time Texas Rangers. Millions of acres on the two sides of the Rio Grande seldom, if ever, are penetrated by white men other than occasional cow-hands in search of stray steers.

"It is a country of wild beauty . . . of 1,500-foot perpendicular canyons, of precipitous mountains, and of intermittent expanses of meadow, semiarid mesas, and forests in which wild game still abounds.

"It is exceptionally appropriate that the American and Mexican Governments should seriously consider turning it into an international park as an attraction to tourists."

Scenic Southwest

Yet, that park, if established, will be just one of the Southwest's many attractions for tourists. For another thing, there is the Texas Centennial this summer. Writing on "Ramblin' in Texas" for *The Rambler* (Calif.), Jan Isabelle Fortune points out:

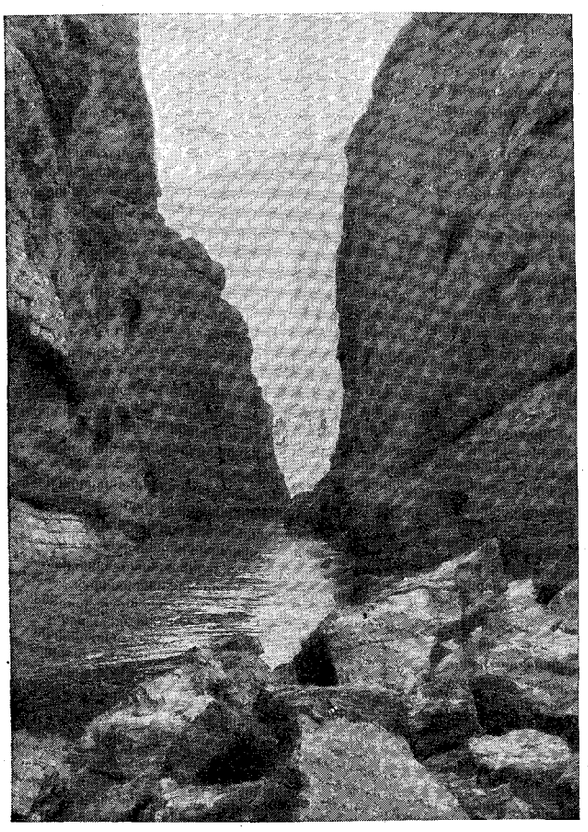
"Aside from the splendidly beautiful and comprehensive Exposition at Dallas, where the story of Texas will be told by exhibit and pageant, regional celebrations throughout the State will invite visitors from everywhere farther afield to view the historic shrines of Texas.

"The vast 265,000 square miles which go to make up the Empire are criss-crossed with thousands of miles of modern paved highways. No land ever offered a wider choice of scenic beauties, variegated climate, diversified amusements, thrills, and romance than Texas."

Then, across the Border, there is Mexico, which, in the words of *The American Traveler's Gazette*, "combines many of the attractions of far-away places."

To Harry Franck, writing in the magazine *New Horizons*, Mexico's atmosphere is this:

"'Warmth' . . . that's what it is. Mexico abounds with it, a gentle, friendly, energetic warmth that welcomes and refreshes. It runs like a song through the land, through all that comes into contact with it."



Rugged country on the Rio Grande

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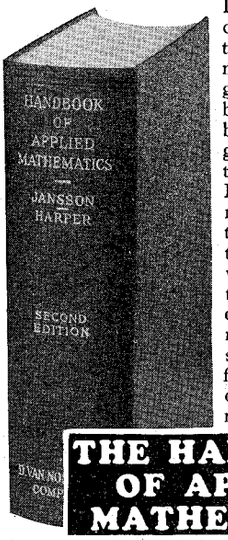

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MARCH 21, 1936

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Side-Shows of This Election Year

Barkers Luring Voters Into Third Parties and National Campaign Strategists Seek to Gage Effect on Donkey and Elephant

"The political balance between the two great Parties has been so thoroughly maintained that it is customary to refer to the other Parties collectively as third Parties."—*Dictionary of American Politics.*

Calliopes blare. The Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey strut into the main tent for the 1936 campaign circus. Along the Midway the barkers begin to lure voters to the side-shows.

The side-shows are the third Parties. Politicians, aware that American history gives third Party movements little hope, nevertheless watch them for their effect on the two big Parties.

Besides accredited Parties, there are countless leagues, societies, and federations with avowed political aims. Some are fly-by-night. Some have powerful potentialities. They function alone or in combinations. Their lines merge and cross. Thus in 1924 the elder La Follette ran for President on no fewer than thirty tickets.

To-day's side-show head-liners along the Midway (see cover) are these:

The Socialists. They name candidates at Convention in Cleveland in May. Norman Thomas, energetic crusader who won 884,781 votes for President in 1932, is being censured by conservatives in his Party for beckoning toward the radical United Front. The United Front aims to join Socialists, Communists, and other Left Wingers in the common cause of production for use, not for profit.

The Communists. They will hold a nominating Convention this summer. So far, seven States recognize Communists on the ballots for 1936. Mild and bookish William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Party's Central Executive Committee, was the Communist Presidential candidate in 1932. This year Communists and Socialists are thinking of throwing their support to a Farmer-Labor ticket.

The Farmer-Labor Party. It is now a State organization, controlling Minnesota. It looks to Minnesota's lean and wiry "Viking" Governor, Floyd B. Olson, for leadership. Farmer-Laborites will face the job of making their movement nation-wide on March 27, when they meet at St. Paul, with Senator Gerald P. Nye—muck-raking Independent Republican of North Dakota—as their probable candidate for President.

The Prohibition Party. It will convene in Niagara Falls early in May. Edward E. Blake is national organizer.

The Socialist Labor Party. The oldest of the insurgent groups, it meets in New York City April 25.

The Progressive Party. This title means Wisconsin and the La Follettes, Senator Robert La Follette, Jr., and his brother, Philip, Governor of Wisconsin. In Wisconsin also there is the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, a branch of the American Commonwealth Federation, a national organization with an interlocking directorate from many political groups.

The American Commonwealth Federation wants to weld all forces of the Left, pitting "the people against the vested interests." Its leadership and intellectual inspiration rests with young Representative Thomas R. Amlie of Wisconsin—six feet and 200 pounds of "unpolished metal ore." Zealous Howard Y. Williams, national organizer, comes from Minnesota.

Other straggling groups wield influence within State borders—the United People's Party of New Mexico, the Commonwealth movements of Washington, the Modern Democrats of Texas, Oklahoma's Veterans of Industry, and many others.

Dismissed as inconsequential or eccentric by most observers are drives such as that to put a former Hollywood actor, Col. Henry H. Roser of Wellington, Kansas, into the White House under the banner of the American Commonwealth Party; the candidacy of Chester A. Shewalter of Belle Plains, Kansas, on an All-American Nationalist Party platform of "Jobs for all at a living wage"; the intention of Gen. Jacob S. Coxey, who led an unemployed march to Washington in 1894, to enter the Ohio Presidential primary on a Townsend Plan platform.

Names not identified with minority political parties but commanding a wide following are those of ascetic Upton Sinclair, who still hopes that his California EPIC can steal the Democratic Party; and of evangelical Milo Reno, who may cast the support of his economic Farm Holiday Association to one of the numerous Parties.

There is nothing tangible to justify predictions of a new Party on the Right, altho the American Liberty League has been called the possible nucleus of one.

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Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, probable candidate for President on the Farmer-Labor ticket

Senator's Forecast

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois sees six political Parties on the 1936 horizon—the regular Democrats, the Constitutional Democrats, the regular Republicans, the liberal Republicans, the Socialists, and the Prohibitionists.

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) calls attention to others, as listed here, and to such splits as exist within the Socialist Party, adding:

"We may thus see as many as a dozen Presidential nominating Conventions this year, and it is quite possible that there will be a few more. Anybody can call a national convention, even if he succeeds only in corraling a handful of delegates."

Editor Alfred M. Bingham, in the magazine *Common Sense*, is

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spokesman for the attempt to unify minorities.

"There are enough minority parties as it is," he says, "and they conceivably could aggregate 2,000,000 votes in the next election anyway. In a land that worships success, a new Party must show that it can succeed. . . ."

Cooperative Order

After reviewing the elements seeking a "cooperative order," he comes to this conclusion:

"If—just how big an 'if' no one can say to-day—these forces coalesce, a new Party may put a national ticket in the field this fall, with the confident expectation of carrying two to five States, and winning a probable minimum of 5,000,000 votes. . . .

"It is a conservative estimate.

"It takes no account of the fact that this is an era of whirlwinds.

"A movement of this kind, once it got under way, might find that Americans want something to live for—even to die for."

Skeptical View

J. Frederick Essary, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, dismisses the possibility of a strong third Party:

"With Senator Long gone there is no leadership left to coalesce the forces which he hoped to bring under his command," he says.

The La Follettes

"The La Follettes are out of it. For the time being they are satisfied with their Progressive Party in Wisconsin. To strengthen it, they too have coquetted with the Roosevelt Administrationists. And the Administrationists have played ball with the La Follettes and, in an off-side fashion, with Governor Olson." Mr. Essary continues as follows:

"Mr. Roosevelt wants the electoral votes of Wisconsin and Minnesota. He may need them to win.

Issue of Astuteness

"And to say that he will not do what is necessary to draw these two States into his column is to misjudge his political astuteness.

"The following of Father Coughlin might be a formidable element in the campaign, if it were deliverable; so might that of Dr. Francis E. Townsend.

"So far the political weakness of Father Coughlin is that he blows both hot and cold. . . .

"In the case of Doctor Townsend, it is as improbable as an August snow-storm in Washington that either of the major political Parties will espouse the Townsend Plan. If neither does, the Townsendites, as a body, have no place to go. . . .

Two-Party Fight

"It is now manifest that the two old Parties will fight it out between themselves next November.

"There may be side-shows here and there, but they will not draw much attention from the performance under the Big Top."

Hearst Telegram, Senate, and Courts

Publisher Charges "Freedom of the Press" Violation and Revives Fight Over Congressional Inquisition Powers

Scores of telegrams from William Randolph Hearst flutter to the desks of the editors of his twenty-seven newspapers. Increasingly this remote control has been devoted to the New Deal, which Mr. Hearst does not like.

His chief editorial writer in Washington received one of these wires on April 5, 1935. On February 8 the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee, decided it wanted to read that telegram and subpenaed the Western Union Telegraph Company to turn it over.

Last week Mr. Hearst, invoking the freedom of the press, asked the District of Columbia Supreme Court to prevent the Western Union from surrendering it.

Justice Alfred A. Wheat refused to grant a temporary injunction on the ground that the Senate was within its rights in calling for a specific document.

Mr. Hearst promptly filed a new motion to hasten court decision on his original suit. He also filed a complaint, charging the lobby investigators, and the Federal Communications Commission as well, with conspiracy to deprive him of his constitutional rights.

Drag-Net Halted

Other wire senders have been more fortunate. The day before the Hearst decision, Justice Wheat in a similar suit, had called a halt on the "blanket or drag-net" practise by which the Senate had obtained other telegrams.

For two hours Justice Wheat heard Frank Hogan, Washington lawyer for the Chicago law firm of Winston, Strawn, and Shaw, attack the Senate's "prying." Then, ready to grant the injunction, he said:

"Mr. Hogan, I do not believe I want to hear any more."

According to Robert S. Allen, in the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), "Wheat's decision raised a fundamental constitutional question—whether the specific right of the Senate to investigate denies the individual right of the citizen to immunity from reputed 'unreasonable searches and seizures' as guaranteed in the Fourth Amendment."

During the week the activities of Senator Hugo L. Black's Lobby Investigating Committee brought protests from organizations as widely separated as the American Liberty League and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Vehement Editors

The Hearst newspapers were vehement in their censure of Senator Black.

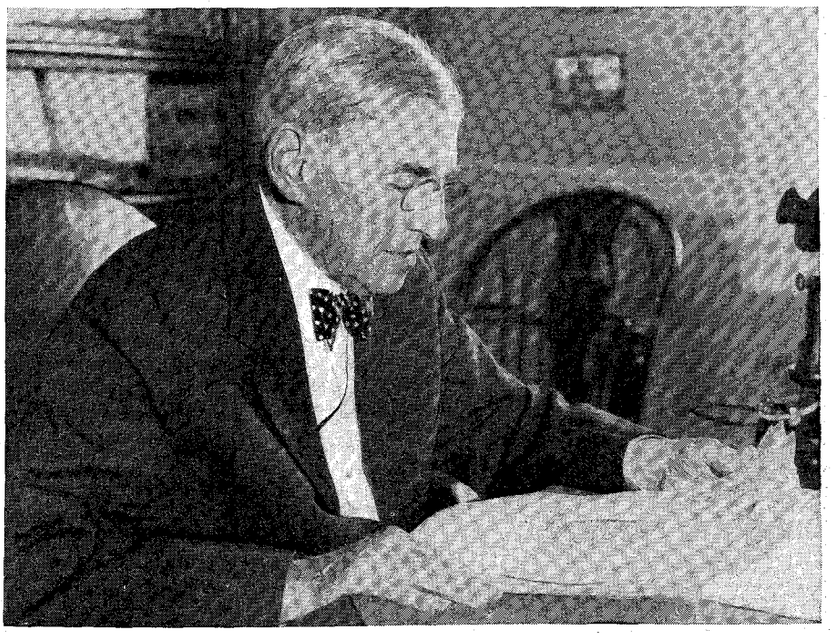
"Does he not know that the American revolution against England grew out of the very practises which he now seeks to revive?" asked the New York *American* (Ind.) in glaring capital letters.

The Hearst press was not alone. The Chicago *Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) ridiculed the Senate "Black Shirts." Other editors spoke of the American "OGPU" or secret police and of the "new inquisition."

In all this, John T. Flynn, Washington *News* (Ind.) commentator, saw "an attack—apparently an organized attack" on Senate investigations.

After denying that the innocent suffered in the Wall Street and munitions investigations, he concluded:

"The greatest and most useful function of the Senate is investigation. It would be a public calamity to cripple this arm of the Senate."



Wide World

Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the District of Columbia Supreme Court: he called a halt on the Senate's "blanket or drag-net" practise of obtaining telegrams

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Harsh Words on Radio

Hoover vs. *Senator Robinson, With Listeners Twirling Dials*

"You pays your money an' you takes your choice." Thus, the old-time circus-barkers.

Without payment of fee, radio owners, by a turn of the dial, were enabled one night last week to choose between a speech by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, wherein he took a crack at former President Hoover, and one by former President Hoover, wherein he slammed Administration extravagance.

Tuning in on the Columbia network, they heard a vigorous defense of the Roosevelt emergency and relief expenditures, and a demand that Mr. Hoover "apologize publicly to the Roosevelt Administration" for a "gross misstatement" in quoting a newspaper as having said that the Rural Resettlement Administration had spent $350 in overhead for every $60 spent on relief in its activities over the nation.

Dialing to the National Broadcasting station, listeners were regaled by Mr. Hoover's brief address at the golden anniversary dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association at the Waldorf Astoria, New York.

Cheers and Cheers

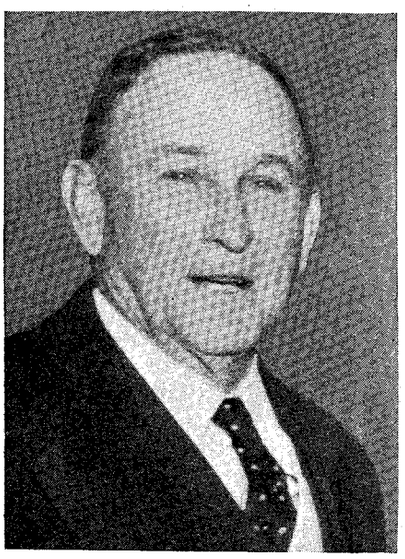
Cheered by the 1,500 diners when he rose to speak, cheered during his talk, cheered at its conclusion, the former President assailed taxes on insurance.

He reiterated his often-expressed views that the Government owes thrifty citizens an "obligation to establish a stable currency and a stable credit system and the safeguard that is a balanced budget."

The Wichita (Kans.) *Beacon* (Ind.) sizes up both speeches in this fashion:

"Senator Robinson will probably accomplish as little for the Administration on the one hand as will Mr. Hoover for the Republicans on the other.

"These two eminent citizens indulged in what might be termed a dog-fight, were it not for cultured diction that cloaks sentiments of Billingsgate."



Senator Robinson, New Deal defender

As New Hampshire Goes— ?

First State Primary Held, With Roosevelt Routing All Rebels, Knox Getting Set of Republican Votes, But Signs Not Clear

Photographs © International

Republican candidates: Governor Landon of Kansas, now supported by Governor Merriam of California, and Col. Frank Knox, successful in New Hampshire primaries

Not since 1876, when Rutherford B. Hayes won over Samuel J. Tilden by one vote, has there been a Presidential Election in which tiny New Hampshire's four electoral votes would have been pivotal.

Last week, however, her Presidential Primary made front-page news, because it was the first held in the nation for the 1936 election.

When the votes had been counted, James A. Farley, Democratic Chairman, moved one step nearer his goal of a peaceful Philadelphia Convention. He was assured of a solid New Hampshire delegation of eight votes for Roosevelt. All rebels failed by large margins, and it seemed a sign to the discontented in other States.

For the Republicans the picture was not so clear. New Hampshire named delegates not pledged, but known to be favorable to the efficient Col. Frank Knox, Publisher of newspapers in that State and Chicago.

"The result (nationally)," says Mark Sullivan in his syndicated newspaper column, "is vague and inconclusive. So apparently will be the net results in all the Republican primaries. Governor Landon will apparently enter no State but his own. Senator Borah apparently will not enter as many as half the States. . . .

Republican Forecast

"Out of 1,057 delegates to the [Republican] Cleveland Convention, perhaps as many as 350 or 400 will be instructed or pledged. These will be distributed . . . among six or seven candidates. Some two-thirds of the delegates will be uninstructed and unpledged. . . .

"The Republican candidate can not be known, nor even confidently guessed, until after the Convention is in session."

One man who has set his cap for the nomination anxiously watched the contest in the White Mountains from the Kansas State-House at Topeka. He is Governor Alfred Landon.

While the two delegates from the New England State who unofficially indorsed him lost, he had one piece of news to cheer him. Governor Frank F. Merriam, of California, declared that he favors Landon's nomination at the Republican Convention.

Coming as it did from Ex-President Hoover's home State, the announcement was considered a blow to whatever aspirations Mr. Hoover may have had.

With the picture of their candidate shrouded in fog, the G.O.P. forces are nevertheless busy at getting their campaign band-wagon ready to go.

Their first scheme aims at the "little man" of the Party.

Colored Certificates

Certificates elaborately printed in red and blue ink are the bait. The Party supporter who buys one for $1 will find his name inscribed between pictures of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

"It's a noble undertaking," says the *Washington News* (Ind.) We hope it succeeds.

"But pardon us if we hedge our hopes by recalling that there is nothing new in the idea of trying to drum up small contributions. Every election year this movement is trotted out by one or both of the major Parties, yet there is no record that any such money-raising plan ever succeeded for either Democrats or the Republicans.

"In fact, experience shows that . . . it generally costs more than it produces, and merely builds up a smoke-screen behind which the big money is obtained from contributors who expect something in return."

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"Revolution" Without Gun-Flints

Constitutional Convention, Rhode Island's Bugaboo, Again Rises to Plague State Politics in Providence's Fight for Power

Rhode Islanders are sometimes called "Gun-flints."

In "U. S.: An Index to the United States of America," Malcolm Townsend tells how this sobriquet was "applied through the use of firearms by its citizens at the time of the Dorr Rebellion of 1842, the arms being mostly of the old gun-flint pattern."

That was "Little Rhody's" only revolution with shooting-irons.

Thomas W. Dorr's gun-flints landed the zealous young Providence lawyer in jail for high treason, but succeeded in winning universal manhood suffrage for the State's American-born. Naturalized citizens achieved voting-rights in Rhode Island in

Chicago Sunday Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR 1936
Turn the Rascals Out.
THE TRIBUNE PROGRAM
PLATFORM FOR AMERICA
1. Restore a constitutional form of government in Rhode Island.

1888. Aside from that, the so-called Freeman's Constitution of 1842 stands, almost unaltered, to-day.

Constitutional conventions are Rhode Island's bugaboo. Town meetings overwhelmingly rejected the Federal Constitution when the Union was going through its birth-throes. Only coercion was effective in forcing ratification (May 29, 1790).

For two generations Democratic and independent leaders have been fighting for constitutional reform.

Yet last week, 98,397 "Gun-flints" said "No" to the idea, as compared with 87,527 who said "Yes."

"The vote is remarkable simply because it was adverse," notes the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). "Outside of some Southern States, no State Constitution in the country needs overhauling so much as the Constitution of Rhode Island. [It] remains substantially what it became in 1842 after the old charter of King Charles II had been belatedly discarded under the pressure of the 'Dorr war.'"

The nub of Democratic complaint is this: Every incorporated city, town, or village in the State has one member of the State Senate; towns and villages are Republican.

Providence, with a population in 1927 of 280,600, out of a State total of 740,000, had one member of a Senate of thirty-nine and twenty-five members in a House of Representatives of 100. Thus, the Republican machine finds it comparatively easy to control the State Government, tho the majority occasionally protests by electing a Democratic Governor. There is one to-day.

In *The Nation*, Vernon C. Norton, writing from Pawtucket, Rhode Island, declares that:

"Gov. Theodore Francis Green, elected in 1932, on the crest of the Roosevelt wave, and on a liberal platform, has ruthlessly abandoned his preelection promises, and built up the Party machine as an organ of the same corporate interests which, for so many years, worked through the Republican Party when it was in power."

State Upheaval

Arthur Sears Henning, the Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent, wired from Providence, that "a Governor, using the police force of the State Capital, the Sheriff of the County, and the National Guard, conspired with the Lieutenant Governor and a minority of the Senate to unseat enough of a majority to transfer the balance of power.

"The rump Senate, conspiring with the Democratic majority of the House, then voted to unseat the entire Supreme Court. The revolutionary government is in complete power."

Perhaps one reason was Rhode Island's senior Senator, Jesse Houghton Metcalf, unassuming, modest, and conservative Republican, who warned against rewriting the State Constitution "in these days of political chaos" and "economic uncertainty," and declared the convention-call "is allied with the campaign of radicals at Washington."

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) summarized the election result with:

"We do not believe that the people of this State have shut the door on constitutional revision; . . . but they have observed the political scene carefully . . . and decided that they do not want constitutional revision under the auspices they would have had to accept and indorse as the price of a 'Yes' vote."

Wide World

Senator Metcalf, Republican, of Rhode Island, considers The Tribune's *platform*

Tax Quake in Columbus

Citizens Jittery as Collectors Ring Door-Bells for $3,000,000

This is "delinquent tax-collection week" in Columbus, Ohio. The City Fathers want *John Citizen's* past-due $3,000,000. Since the first of the month *John* has felt dithery.

It takes a lot to give Ohio's State Capital the jitters. Columbus, symbolic of the Middle West, has almost 300,000 citizens, nearly all native-born Americans.

The people, who like being neighborly, boast of their small-town ways. Many went to Columbus from farms and small Central Ohio towns. Taxes are low compared with those of other cities of the same size. On a five- to seven-room house in a respectable, middle-class neighborhood, rates are only $5 to $6 a month.

Yet, the *John Citizens* of Columbus weren't whacking up when the tax-gatherer called. The Capital city, in a critical financial plight, had two alternatives: increasing the taxes 16 per cent., or retrenching drastically in the municipal administration. On February 18, in a special election, *John Citizen* said "No" to higher taxes.

"I'm carrying out the mandate of the voters," said Mayor Bierdeman Gessaman when he furloughed 160 policemen and 187 firemen on March 1. There are only 151 of 338 firemen left; eleven of nineteen fire-stations are boarded up, and the police force has been cut from 318 to 156.

Attack of Jitters

Such economy shocked Columbus. Then the jitters began. The Automobile Club organized 100 vigilantes, "T (for traffic) Men" to report violators to police headquarters. Householders began studying maps to find the nearest open fire-station.

The Columbus *Citizen*, a crusading Scripps-Howard newspaper, suggesting that the electorate had lost faith in either city Party, advocated a city manager.

In a week 15,700 voters signed initiative petitions, altho fewer than 11,000 signatures were required. But the City Council refused to consider the petition sufficient without checking each name, and, by six votes to one, killed hope of a referendum at the May 12 primary on charter amendments providing for a city managership. The movement is blocked until November.

So, tax-gatherers are ringing door-bells.

"If the people respond as well as they can and ought, a large portion of this money will be paid in," insists *The Ohio State Journal*.

"Mayor Gessaman, true to his promises, and true, too, to the best theory of government, is endeavoring to cut his coat to fit the cloth that is provided. He has announced that the city must live within its income so far as possible. He will not willingly add to the present deficit. Economy must, indeed, be practised."

While the tall, mild-mannered, punctilious Mayor prunes his budget, "T Men" spot speeders and road-hogs, and the city-manager movement gathers momentum for a show-down in the fall.

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"AAA" Family Row?

Secretary Wallace Denies Friction, But Davis Goes to Europe

"Davis Dropped as Head of New Farm Program," ran a head-line in the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.).

"Davis Shoved Off to Europe on Study Tour," read another in the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.).

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace hastened to scotch the impression of a row in the President's order temporarily relieving Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the old AAA, of his Washington duties.

Friction Denied

In New York, attending a regional conference on the soil conservation plan, Secretary Wallace denied any friction.

With Mr. Davis temporarily out of the picture, Raymond Clapper, Scripps-Howard writer, surveyed the future:

"The driving personality behind the new 'soil-conservation' program is Prof. Howard R. Tolley, forty-six, heavy-shouldered, bald, and tough in a good-natured way.

"Director of the Giannini Foundation and Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of California, Professor Tolley has spent the last three years here as AAA director of planning.

"Chester Davis, altho continuing as AAA Administrator, has so exhausted his physical energy that he is expected to take it easy for a while."

With Secretary Wallace and Acting Administrator Tolley speeding the new program as spring planting got under way, Mr. Clapper continued:

"Government employees have been fearful that the scrapping of the AAA would throw 5,000 or more out of jobs. But AAA will go right on . . . treating agriculture as a matter of national concern, the Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding."

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Prof. Howard R. Tolley, "heavy-shouldered, bald, and tough in a good-natured way"

Dog Fight in the Senate

"Boondoggling Dog-Pound" in Memphis, With Shower-Baths and Runways, Threatens to Become a Cause Célèbre *at Washington*

Wide World

Senator McKellar "boiled with indignation" defending Tennessee's dog-pound

A Works Progress Administration project in Memphis, Tennessee, threatens to become a *cause célèbre*. Already the Memphis dog-pound has split Memphis families, brought laughter from the press, and caused a skirmish in the United States Senate.

"A $25,000 boondoggling dog-pound," the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) christened the project, saying: "It will be equipped with shower-baths, outside exercise runways, and pens supplied with fresh straw bedding daily. A sealed gas-chamber will be used to execute all unclaimed animals."

Within a few days *The Times* received an expensive telegram from Mayor Watkins Overton of Memphis.

"Constructive Effort"

"In a constructive effort to protect our children," he wired, "we are constructing as a health measure a dog-pound with concrete walls, steel pens, gas-chamber and a central office to conduct our campaign for the proper control of rabies and the handling of small animals.

"The City of Memphis takes full responsibility for this project and it is not an example of waste on the part of WPA, but an outstanding example of the constructive projects."

"Not even the cosmopolitan flair of *The Times*, we fancy, would have induced it to give so much space to a dog-pound item from Dixie, save for the circumstance that the edifice is being constructed with the aid of funds from the WPA," scolded the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.).

Meanwhile, the Senate was carrying on the dog fight. Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Delaware Republican, led the opposition. "I certainly wish I could live in as handsome a building," he quoted a Representative as saying.

Critics Belabored

Senator Kenneth Douglas McKellar, Tennessee Democrat, stood it as long as he could, but finally stalked into the Senate Chamber to belabor critics.

"As vitriolic as the senior Senator from Delaware is," he cried, "I would not have him bitten by a mad dog for anything on earth, and I hope his City will protect the citizens of Wilmington, like Mayor Overton is protecting the citizens of Memphis."

Waterway: Still a Dream

A deep-water channel from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic remains a dream.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Conference which closed a two-day meeting in Detroit last week adopted a resolution commending President Roosevelt for his work for the project, but tabled a motion demanding immediate ratification of the 1932 treaty with Canada.

Neither Canada nor the United States has ratified this treaty, which would have permitted work on the great channel. President Roosevelt, in a message to the conference, attributed the delay to an opposition which feared competition in the generation of electric power.

"Let us be realistic," he said, "and frankly face the fact that delays have not been due to failure of negotiations to reach an accord among the four sovereignties involved: the Federal Government of the United States, the Dominion Government of Canada, the Province of Ontario, and the State of New York."

However, Gov. Wilbur M. Brucker, of Michigan, a possible candidate for United States Senator, accused the Chief Executive of "faltering and turncoating."

The charge of "faltering" is also hurled by the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.):

"Somehow we can't forget that the Administration has had more than three years in which to get ratification of the St. Lawrence treaty, and that the one brief plea Mr. Roosevelt made for action was singularly ineffective in view of the general stranglehold he had on the Senate."

But the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.-Rep.) believes he is sincere in his efforts at ratification and remarks reprovingly: "It is hard for us (in Albany) to realize that Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, as President, is urging the creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway, is the same Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, as Governor, presided so enthusiastically at the dedication of the Port of Albany. . . .

"Every ship lured . . . to Montreal hurts the Port of Albany."

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Topics in Brief

THE chief problem of the G. O. P. is that of making a dark horse evolve into a white hope.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

IT's really a shame that Herbert Hoover learned how to make a good speech about four years too late.—*New York Sun.*

BUT if living at the expense of others will ruin the poor, why doesn't it ruin the rich?—*Robert Quillen in Asheville Citizen-Observer.*

DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S plan won't work, which is no doubt the reason so many have a fellow-feeling for it.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

IT is charged by some that Governor Landon balanced the Kansas budget with Federal money. We are glad to learn that some Federal money was put to a good use. —*Atchinoson Globe.*

MRS. ROOSEVELT says that, while she has been at home in the White House, she has learned much about economizing. Maybe she'd be willing to give Franklin some lessons.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

MUSSOLINI is now cutting down his mobilized army. The Ethiopians have been doing all they could to help.—*Ohio State Journal.*

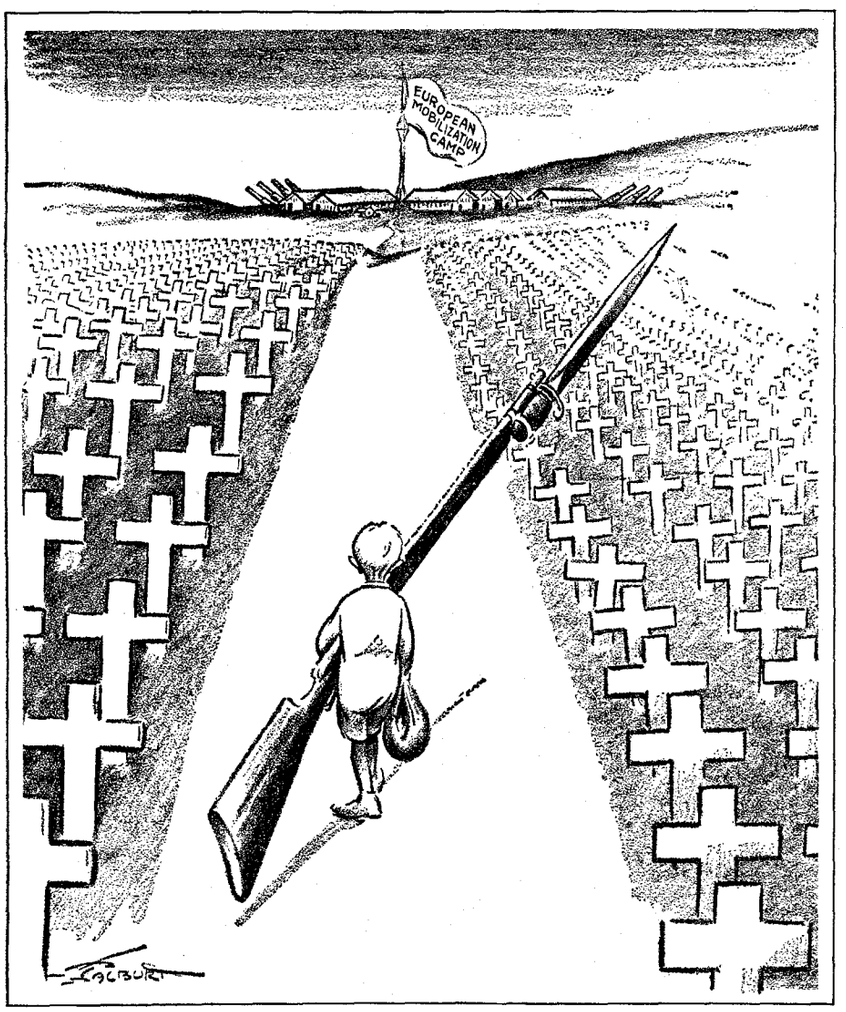
IF it really was a hair shirt, Mr. Hoover, why not get revenge on Roosevelt by helping to make him wear it four more years?—*Lynchburg News.*

MAMMA and Papa Dionne are hoping that the film, "The Country Doctor," will be released in Canada soon so that they can see the quins.—*Birmingham News.*

THE Chinese New Year is imminent. One of the most honored of their observances is paying off all their old debts. And we send missionaries to China.—*Troy Record.*

ONE worries about those actors who have played 1,000 performances of "Tobacco Road." What will they do when they have to go back to work?—*Detroit News.*

MAYBE some of the get-there-any-way New Dealers should import Hitler to teach them how to violate the Constitution and get away with it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*



The Path of Glory!

—*Talburt in the New York* World-Telegram

WHAT if the platform isn't carried out? Nobody tries to preserve the bait after it has caught the fish.—*Toledo Blade.*

ETHIOPIAN soldiers, it seems, do not count for much with the Italians until the latter bag one, when they count him often. —*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

Now would be the ideal time to let the Communists take control of the country—if only to see how they'd divide up the eleven billion dollar deficit.—*Judge.*

HARVARD astronomers have sighted a star a third of a mile in diameter. They are unable to say whether it is a comet, asteroid or old-time Wagnerian soprano.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE President thinks that there have been too many Roosevelts in the Navy Department. And, curiously enough, some think the same thing about the White House.—*Boston Transcript.*

WE'LL admit that Herr Hitler is a miracle man, if he can do it. He has just started a drive to put low-priced cars within the reach of everybody and still expects to keep women in the home.—*Boston Herald.*

IT's bound to confuse the voters when they find that the Republicans are now trying to prove that they are the true exponents of the Democratic principles they used to tell us were so dangerous.—*Lumber Trade Journal.*

HARVARD, following the histories of 1,700 school children from entering primary to graduating from high schools, finds that future unemployables can be picked out at the age of six. But that's six years too late.—*Boston Globe.*

THE apparent reduction in noise from Washington results from the fact that neither the Liberty League nor the New Deal is quite certain whether to curse or praise the Supreme Court.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

A GOVERNMENT official says a large number of World War veterans will keep their baby bonds until 1945 in order to receive the interest earned. It isn't the interest of a baby bond that interests us—its the principal of the thing.—*Washington Post.*

FIRST Herbert Hoover's former secretary, Lawrence Richey, has Amos 'n' Andy down to Maryland for a turkey shoot, and then the Roosevelts draft them for a Cabinet dinner at the White House. Apparently both sides are out after the tooth-paste and taxi votes.—*Indianapolis Times.*

WITH the Landon boom gaining momentum every hour, Doctor Tugwell's gloomy prophecy of a year or two ago that Kansas was doomed to become a waste place seems to be about ready for fulfillment so far as a harvest of New Deal votes out there is concerned.—*Clyde Moore in Ohio State Journal.*

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Seeking Solution of Rhineland Riddle

Belgium's "100 Per Cent Innocence"; Disunity in League Council Reported; Hitler's Conditional Offer to Council Angers France

Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Belgium's youthful "New Deal Premier," who was born in early November, 1893, and was elevated to the Premiership in March, 1935, suddenly came into world notice last week.

This keen-eyed, hard-working statesman, of brief but crisp utterance, is known as a good friend of King Leopold of the Belgians and of his family.

He fought in the World War and was made prisoner. After the Armistice he came to the United States and took a post-graduate course in finance and economics at Princeton University. Five days after he became Premier, Doctor van Zeeland devalued the gold belga by 28 per cent. He is reported to be an admirer of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's financial policies.

Speaking in the terms of percentages of international policy last week, Premier van Zeeland declared that in the German troop "invasion" of the demilitarized area of the Rhineland, Belgium was "100 per cent. innocent." Belgium, he argued, had not signed the Franco-Russian treaty, which, as Chancellor Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler has asserted, gave him just cause for his action in the Rhineland.

Following the advance of the troops, both France and Belgium appealed to the League of Nations, requesting a prompt meeting of the Council. Representatives of the signatories of the Treaty of Locarno, with Germany absent, met in London last week, to which city the League Council had been invited. Countries of the Locarno nations represented included Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy.

Britain as Mediator

Great Britain undertook the rôle of mediator, but, according to London press cables, was hampered by the fact that there was a division of opinion regarding policy in the British Cabinet, while France and Belgium also drifted toward diverging views.

Within the League there was diversity. Sanctions, it was reported, were considered out of the question.

Meanwhile Chancellor Hitler, according to a London message to the United Press, accepted an invitation of the League of Nations to sit at a Council meeting March 17. He imposed conditions, however, which were immediately rejected by France. Great Britain also indicated she would join France in refusing to negotiate under rules laid down by Germany. Hitler offered to confer with the League, provided:

"That Germany convene with the Powers on a basis of full equality and not as a culprit haled before a high international tribunal.

"That the Council discuss peace proposals announced by Hitler in his Reichstag speech of March 7."

It was the second condition that aroused

©International

The call to arms in Germany

French wrath, according to the United Press, which quoted France's Foreign Minister, Pierre-Etienne Flandin, as saying, "I will leave London rather than discuss the Hitler plan."

Foreign Minister Flandin's position was believed to be supported by the French Premier, Albert Sarraut.

Views of Press

The attitude of the European press, as indicated in the editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, embraces a wide field of observation.

Izvestia, Moscow official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., said sharply:

"That the impression caused by dissolution of the Locarno Pact is much weaker than was expected is explained by the fact that the world, after three years of German fascism, is now accustomed to many things. . . . The only decisive reaction against this breach of a voluntary pact would be war, which nobody could instigate, unless he lost his senses.

"The peacefully-inclined, but near-sighted, labor elements fail to understand that Germany, by her two-sided pact offer, wants to sow illusions to gain time. These people will come to their senses only when Germany, after making her new peace promises, starts throwing bombs."

Izvestia's further view was that it is Hitler's expectation to break the system of French pacts and to create a system of German pacts. This newspaper remarked:

"If he fails to create a new Locarno, he will be a constant menace to France and at the same time will be driving a wedge between France and Britain. Hitler knows all German foreign policy is anti-French, and deprives France of its Polish ally, menaces its Czechoslovakian ally, and undermines Franco-Yugoslav and Franco-Rumanian treaties, thus reducing France to the position of a second-rate Power. Concerning the East, Hitler is willing to sign a non-aggression pact only with his immediate neighbors, but without any guarantees whatsoever."

Bitter Moscow

Moscow *Pravda*, official organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party and also of the Central Committee, asserted that ratification of the Franco-Soviet treaty gave proof that "Hitler's machinations do not deceive any one and by the utmost vigilance and firmness, which friends of peace must show toward aggressors, nobody should be allowed to make attempts on the lives and security of European peoples."

In a tone of bitterness, *Pravda* went on to assail Hitler's "menacing" attitude:

"The question is not one of menace to withdraw proposals, but in the fact that war-mongers by blackmail make attempts to terrorize their western neighbors. The German statement makes a poor impression. France has no reason to worry because she signed treaties with a number of European countries. All know Germany's tactics and seek to destroy them. The Germans' Rhineland occupation is a symbol of war invasion."

In London *The Daily Telegraph* (Ind.-Cons.) said: "French determination to appeal to the League is unshaken, and if the League failed her, France might withdraw from its counsels. The League itself could scarcely survive that blow. With the end of the League would go every hope for collective security in Europe."

Plea for Negotiation

The Laborite London *Daily Herald* declared: "Whoever makes a gesture toward clearing the way for negotiations will earn the gratitude of the world and a prestige worth more than a dozen diplomatic triumphs. Whoever refuses will bear the blame for whatever consequences follow."

Profoundly distrustful, as always, of Russia, the London *Daily Mail* (Unionist) observed: "The British attitude can best be decided by noting what the Soviet would do, and taking the opposite course. . . ."

Said the London *Times* (Ind.-Cons.): "Germany's recourse to force, coupled with her proposals, demands a question rather than counter-blows. . . . Universal doubt demands that Germany volunteer to the whole world immediate and practical proof that her action is not menacing and that the good faith of her offer is indisputable."

At the same time *The Times* pointed out: "Extremists are already impatient with the policy that has been agreed to. . . . What

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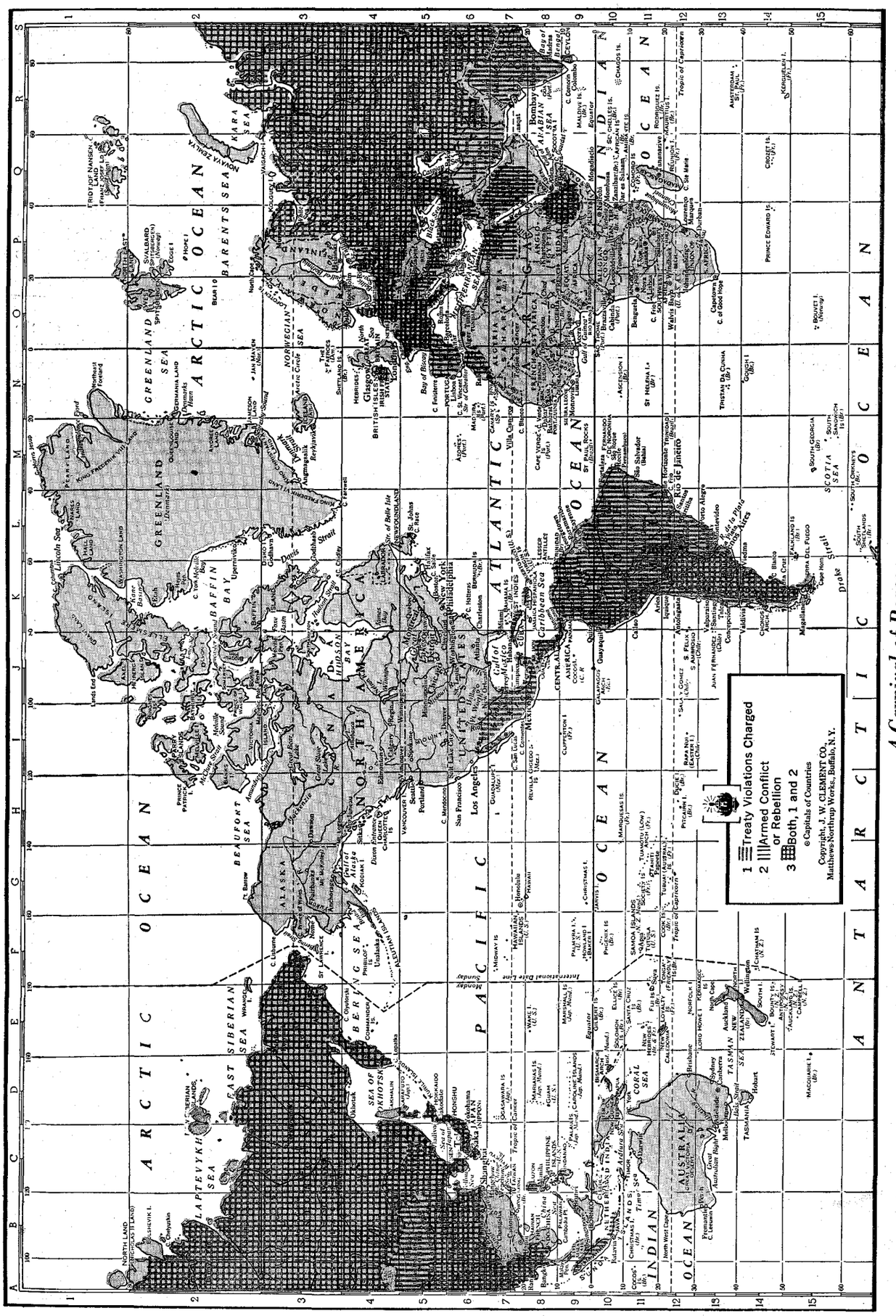

A Carnival of Peace

For seventeen years torn treaties have swirled like confetti across the civilized world. Armed conflict and broken treaties everywhere have followed in the wake of the World War. Here is where most of the outstanding and significant of these events have taken place

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they seek to gain by excesses is obscure. If they wish to intimidate the Prime Minister to influence his policy toward the extreme Left, they have reckoned without the man."

In France the Paris *Temps*, semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, put the problem thus: "The position of France and Belgium, who called the League council meeting, is very strong. We all have reason for believing that the precise view-points brought back from Paris by Capt. Anthony Eden will contribute toward bringing the British Government frankly before its responsibilities and obligations."

Illusions Deplored

L'Intransigeant, (Mod.-Cons.) organ, remarked rather skeptically: "Let the British have no illusions and let us have none. British opinion is hostile not only to all violence but also to all firmness."

Pertinax (André Géraud), Foreign Editor of the *Echo de Paris*, said: "France no longer is isolated, inasmuch as she is a protagonist. All States which feel themselves menaced by Pan-Germanism demand a greater insistence that our Government defend the 1925 (Locarno) Treaty."

Belgian View

In Belgium the Brussels *Soir*, non-partizan organ, having the largest circulation of any French-language paper in the country, felt confident that "with a steady British, French, Belgian, and Italian bloc Western security can be established."

Nation Belge (Cons.) said: "Belgium must conclude a defense pact with Britain and France and, if possible, with Holland."

The Brussels *Peuple*, Socialist organ of the Belgian Labor Party, declared: "Germany is not ready for war, and must accept the decision of the Locarnoites."

Berlin Warning

In Germany the *Berliner Tageblatt* held the view that: "If Britain yields to the French demands, it probably will be less because of principle than because of political reasons arising from its disinclination to be isolated and compelled to drop its security policy. But just this would shatter European security."

A stanch defense of Germany was issued by the Berlin semiofficial news agency, Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau, which in inspired comment observed:

"Blame that Germany one-sidedly assumes the rôle of arbiter falls back upon France, which claims a similar rôle in the Franco-Soviet Treaty. . . . Sarraut declared it intolerable that Strasbourg should be in range of German guns. However, Sarraut obviously considers it all right if Freiberg, Karlsruhe, Mannheim, and other German cities are within range of French guns. It is extremely regrettable that Sarraut, in his negativeness and frenzy regarding Germany's constructive proposal, antagonizes many important factors of foreign opinion which recognize the value of the German proposals."

In Czechoslovakia the Prague *Vecer*, a Government organ, observed: "We follow France, as we are her Allies. However, immediate danger does not exist."

Making and Breaking of Treaties

Record Since World War Shows That Nations Which Keep Their Word Are the Exception; Germany's Action Latest Example

Out of the welter of the World War, in the feverish desire of the nations for peace, came a number of important treaties. They emerged after June 28, 1919, when the Treaty of Versailles was signed by the Allied Powers and Germany.

Among other things, the famous Versailles Treaty created the League of Nations and placed the Saar Basin under an International Commission and the League, with a plebiscite provided after fifteen years. Germany lost her Colonies and the Treaty fixed the German Army at not more than 100,000 men.

On March 16, 1935, Reichsfuehrer Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared a new defense policy for the Reich by universal military conscription. On March 1, 1936, Germany recovered full sovereignty over the Saar Territory and celebrated with triumphal marches through gaily decorated streets in most of the Saar towns. That occasion was another victory for Hitler in his campaign to restore German pride and regain equality with the other nations of Europe.

Another Hitler victory over the Treaty of Versailles was reported on June 14, 1935, when an agreement between Great Britain and Germany was reached on the terms of a bilateral treaty, restricting the German Navy to 35 per cent. of the underage British naval strength.

Important Treaties

Other treaties stemming from the supreme Treaty of Versailles, after the Peace Conference, included these:

The Treaty of Trianon, signed by Allied Powers and Hungary, June 4, 1920. Under it, Hungary became a land-locked country, with no outlet to the sea.

The Treaty of St. Germain, signed by the Allied Powers and Austria, July, 1920. It granted complete independence to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary.

The Treaty of Sèvres, signed by the Allies and the old Ottoman Empire, August 10, 1920. It provided for dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, but never went into effect.

On October 18, 1921, the United States made separate treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Thereafter, the most noteworthy international agreements included the following:

1921-'22: Nine-Power Treaty; set up the 5—5—3 Naval Ratio among Great Britain, the United States, and Japan.

July 24, 1923: Treaty of Lausanne: provided a financial settlement with Germany over reparations.

1925: Pact of Locarno: Germany, Italy, Belgium, France, and Great Britain mutually agreed to guarantee peace in Western Europe.

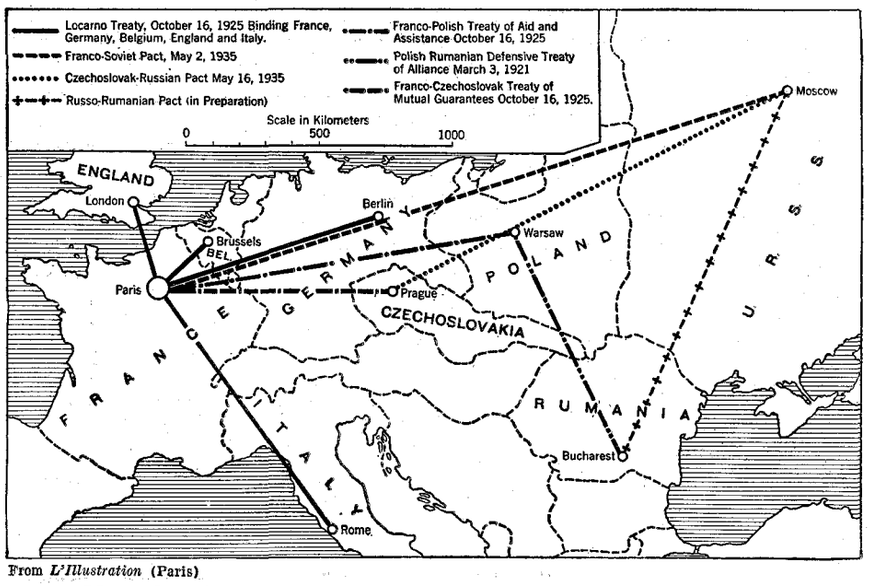
1929: Kellogg-Briand Pact: provided for renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

Germany's highest offense against the Treaty of Versailles was charged against her on March 7, 1936, when German troops were sent into the demilitarized zone in the Rhineland, contrary to the Treaty, one section of which reads:

"Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine."

Violation Charged

Chiefly, however, odium rose against Chancellor Hitler because he was held to have violated the seven Locarno Treaties for mutual security signed October 16,



From *L'Illustration* (Paris)

Mutual Aid and Assistance Treaties Among European Nations

Purely non-aggression pacts are not included on this map

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1925, in Switzerland. The signatories were representatives of Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. These Treaties were ratified at London December 1, 1925, and are known as the Locarno Treaties because the representatives of the Powers met at Locarno in what is known as the Locarno Conference.

Looking over the whole field of editorial observations on treaty-smashing, the Chicago *Daily News*, a well-informed newspaper on foreign affairs, remarked that the breaking of treaties is the fashion of the day, and nations which keep their word are the exception. It declared:

"Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931. In so doing it broke three treaties—the Kellogg Pact, the Nine-Power China treaty, and the League of Nations Covenant. There was much talk at Geneva and elsewhere, but the Powers did nothing.

"Seeing that nothing happened to Japan, Germany, in the summer of 1932, bolted the League Disarmament Conference and began rearming more or less openly, in defiance of the Versailles Treaty. Then, first France and Italy, and later Britain, put themselves in wrong by refusing to pay their War debts to the United States.

Exits From League

"Japan withdrew from the League. Germany withdrew from the League. Japan continued its career of conquest in China. Germany denounced the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty, and began an intensive, unconcealed rearmament.

"Italy could not fail to note that breach of treaties, however flagrant, resulted in no apparent harm to the treaty-breakers. In 1935, ignoring its own signature to the Kellogg Pact, the League Covenant and the Three-Power Ethiopian treaty, it invaded Ethiopia.

"In these circumstances Japan took the next step. It denounced the Washington and London Naval Treaties, the one practical effort at arms limitation which had thus far been made.

"Observing the almost complete inertia with which violation of treaties seemed to be viewed, not only at Geneva, but also at London, Paris, Moscow, and Washington, Germany has now ventured upon a further act of defiance. Denouncing the Locarno Pact, and calmly ignoring the Versailles Treaty again, it has openly reoccupied the so-called demilitarized zone of the Rhineland. Will anything happen? In the light of the precedents created since 1931, probably not!"

Boom Days for Gunmakers

European Generals and Admirals Count Standing Armies, Reserves, and War-Ships as Munitions Factories Belch Smoke

Munitions makers and general staffs often look with disdain upon the ways of diplomats in grave international trouble.

Frantically, generals and admirals last week counted their standing armies and reserves in the major crisis precipitated by German Chancellor Adolf Hitler's invasion of the Rhineland.

In the great munitions works of Skoda (Czechoslovakia), Comité des Forges and Schneider-Creusot (France), Vickers (England), and Krupp (Germany), departmental chiefs rushed through a check of their available stocks.

None of these vast plants was more feverish with day and night activity than Germany's Krupp Works. A sea of factories, it nestles in a forest of chimneys and smokestacks in Essen, which happens to be right in the remilitarized Rhine zone.

Krupp's is Germany's chief arsenal. Directing its huge peace and war manufactures is Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen, a courtly, hollow-cheeked former diplomat of sixty-five, whose parents were born in Philadelphia.

In 1906, he won the hand of Bertha Krupp, "Cannon Queen" heiress, became head of the works, and annexed the hallowed name of Krupp to his own.

Since the War he has equipped the Army which the Nazis have formed in defiance of the Versailles Treaty.

France's Might

Against this might, France, a potential enemy, would, according to latest figures, be able to hurl 584,300 active forces and 6,328,000 trained reserves (see chart).

Italy, also a possible foe, has 437,368 active forces and 5,885,000 trained reserves.

Great Britain, a World War enemy, musters 199,804 in her regular forces, and can count upon 284,278 trained men.

Russia, with which France has just signed a mutual defense pact, has Europe's largest standing army—more than 1,000,000 men. Reserves are said to be around 13,000,000.

Germany's exact armed strength remains a mystery. Last month, a survey made by a British news-agency, Reuter's showed, according to *The Belfast Weekly News:*

1. By the end of this year, Germany will probably have completed the organization of the thirty-six divisions announced by Herr Hitler on May 1 last year. These will comprise some 550,000 regular soldiers.

2. The total of trained or partly trained men which Germany could put in to the field by the end of this year will be at least 1,600,000.

3. The German air-force already has almost reached parity with the present British air-force. German aircraft factories are being rapidly developed with the aim of eventually attaining a potential production of something like 4,000 air-planes a year.

Aviation Forces

Britain's aviation strength is put at 1,100 planes, France's at 2,500, Italy's at 1,500, and Russia's—the largest in the world—at 3,000.

Speaking of Germany's new military force, Webb Miller, European Manager of the United Press, cabled:

"It is ironic that America, the country that hoped to end war, contributed the money which largely perfected what is soon to be Europe's most powerful military machine. That is Germany's magnificent industrial equipment, in which between one and two billion dollars of American long-term credits have been sunk."

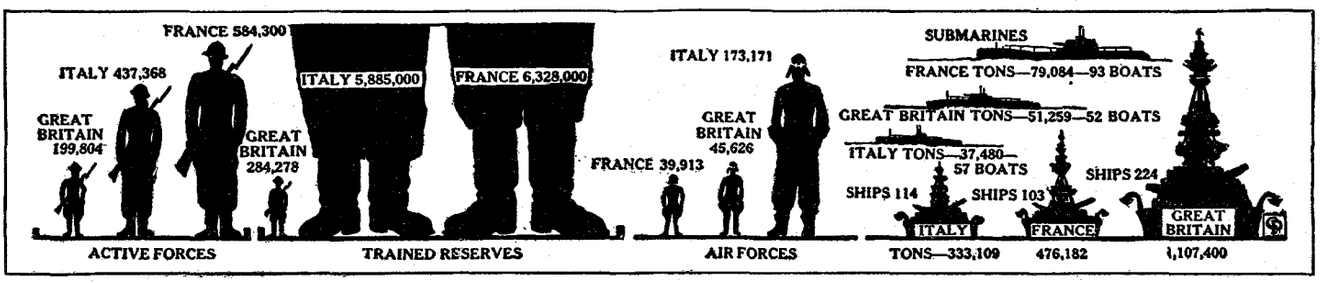
Business Week quotes from a survey made by the German Institute for Business Research:

"More than in any other field of industrial production, even the smaller nations **have not** spared any means and sacrifices in order to become self-sufficient in regard to their war equipment and supplies."

Last week, Rumania, ally of France, decided to spend $100,000,000 for rearmament. In Sweden, the Bofors Works, largest armaments firm, announced a net profit in 1935 of $1,000,000.

England pushed its program to spend $2,000,000,000 for rearmament. French Deputies visited the $100,000,000 line of forts on the German frontier preparatory to voting new huge arms credits.

"To-morrow's war," says Floyd W. Parson in *This Week*, "is already being fought in laboratories. It will be a story of iron robots, radio-waves, invisible black light, winkless electric eyes, weather-maps flashed through the air, war-ships with double bottoms to lessen the shock from torpedoes, and loud-speakers that utter commands having 100 times the volume of the roar of Niagara."



Courtesy Central Press

Air, Military, and Naval Strength of Great Britain, France, and Italy

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New World's First Fascist State

Franco Sets Up Dictatorship Over Paraguay After His Revolution and Amid National Evils in Aftermath of Chaco War

Col. Rafael Franco, victorious commander in the Paraguayan Army during the Chaco War, solidified his position, taken on February 19 as Provisional President, by setting up a virtual fascist dictatorship at Asuncion on March 12.

The soldier-politician of about forty years, five feet nine in height, of a stocky build, has been described as the average South American of Spanish stock, somewhat overtanned because of his long service in the Chaco region.

Apparently, however, he is not the average South American in political beliefs, for it was his vigorous action that set up the first fascist State in the Western Hemisphere. The dictatorship was put into effect, according to the United Press, by a decree passed by the Council of Ministers, which issued the following regulations:

"The revolution of February 17, which overthrew the Government of Dr. Eusebio Ayala, was proclaimed to be identical with the State. Opposition to its program will be interpreted as an act against the Government.

"All citizens will be expected to cooperate voluntarily with the revolution.

"Political activities not arising from the revolution are prohibited for one year.

"All political and social questions, including labor disputes, must be submitted to the Ministry of Interior."

Elections Unlikely

The decree indicates that elections formerly scheduled for this year will not be held. It means the probable dissolution of Congress, made up entirely of Liberals, the Party of the ousted Government.

Showing less surprize than most American newspapers, the Philadelphia *Record* declared that fascism is no more a peculiarly European institution than its component parts—greed, violence, and lust for power—are peculiarly European qualities. That Paraguay is the first country on this side of the Atlantic to go fascist did not astonish this daily, which said:

"For decades Paraguay has been more militaristic in spirit than any other Latin-American nation. It has just ended a war which drained the resources of the country. Large landowners—including foreign interests—held entirely too much of the property and capital of the tiny nation."

Rather more sympathetic in tone is the comment of the Hartford *Courant*, which, however, is concerned about the break in the democratic front of the Western Hemisphere, because it sets a precedent, that, if widely followed, might in time produce serious consequences. This paper added:

"The unity of the nations of the Western Hemisphere has rested in no small measure upon their common belief in democracy, and the Monroe Doctrine was enunciated in order to protect the Americas against the intrusion of alien governmental forms."

Acme

Arrival of a dictator: Col. Rafael Franco, hat in hand, entering Paraguay's capital

The Hartford *Courant's* apprehensions seemed less grave when on March 14 Finlay Howard, United States Minister to Paraguay, called on Colonel Franco. The visit was to notify the head of the new Paraguayan Government that, with the President's greetings, the United States Government wished to advise Colonel Franco formally that the American Legation was happy to establish diplomatic relations with the Franco Government. Five South American nations, all members of the Chaco Peace Conference, also recognized the new Paraguayan Government. They are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay.

Purge Proposed

Noting that Paraguay's dictator, Colonel Franco, announced that his totalitarian Government intends to purge Paraguay of "endemic, demagogic, industrial, and sectarian evils," the Baltimore *Evening Sun* observed:

"It is hard to see just what the industrial evils may be, inasmuch as Paraguay has practically no industry at all.

"The principal occupations describable as industry are the growing of a little mate, cotton, sugar, and tobacco, the cutting of lumber, the raising of cattle, and the hunting of some of the native fauna, which include such exotic beasts as water-hogs, armadillos, vampire bats, ostriches, ibis, and jabiru, not to mention the more conventional deer, opossum, partridge, and parrot.

"The two principal endemic evils of Paraguay seem to be goiter and leprosy. Just what the sectarian evils may be, we know not. As to Paraguay's demagogic evils, these are evidenced by the State's continuous history, since it declared its independence from Spain in 1811, of dissensions, embroilments, revolutions, *coups d'état*, uprisings, and foreign wars waged for uncertain purposes.

"These have almost invariably been promoted in order to elevate, or to put down, some would-be dictator."

Red "United Front" in Spain

Premier Manuel Azaña called a halt last Saturday to the "arson jubilee" in Spain, celebrated by the burning of churches and convents following the Left Republican victory in the elections of February 16.

Azaña's action, according to some press cables from Madrid, was prompted by an ultimatum of the Spanish Army that unless the new Left Government ended widespread violence, the Army would take the maintenance of order in its own hands.

On the other hand an American press correspondent at Madrid wrote that Premier Azaña, feeling he had fulfilled his pre-election promises, decided to repress firmly all public disturbances.

In less than a month, press cables related, two-score persons were killed and several hundreds injured in riots. Many convents, schools, and churches were sacked or burned.

"Agitators of the Right, and other enemies of the régime are attempting to unleash a civil war in Spain," declared the Left Republican newspaper *Liberal* of Madrid.

"Reactionary Rightists are directing criminal provocations against the 'Popular Front.'"

To which the Clerical Conservative *Debate*, also of the Spanish Capital, answered:

"The revolutionaries are seeking to impose their dictatorship in the streets. If Rightists stupidly are the authors of disturbances, how can they explain the disturbances against them?"

Señor Azaña is not a Communist. "We should call him a Left-wing Liberal in England," says Harold Laski, writing in the London Laborite organ, *The Daily Herald*.

"His great asset is character. He has courage, energy, determination. He relies not upon ingenious maneuver, but on driving a straight path to his goal."

A plump, bald little man, Señor Azaña has a face which has been described as resembling a "lump of green dough."

Said Señor Azaña to Bertram Willmore, correspondent for *The Daily Telegraph* (London):

"We are not out to persecute, but to apply the Constitution, and the laws of the land, in the spirit of liberality. . . .

"It is to be hoped that the National Front [Right] is now completely convinced that the enormous majority of Spaniards are irrevocably republicans, and that they will work with us on the great program of reform and advancement that lies before us.

"Almost anything may happen here, except a restoration of the monarchy."

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Edward "The Humane"

New Title Won on King's Visit to Great Ocean Liner and Glasgow Slums; He Puzzles Subjects About Possible Plan to Marry

Acme

King Edward VIII surprized the Welsh Guards with an unannounced visit to their church parade service; later, he astonished Commons with a hint that he may marry

George V, known as "George The Good" throughout his far-flung Dominion over palm and pine, left a tradition which it seems his son King Edward VIII may perpetuate. His subjects are beginning to call him "Edward The Humane."

The phrase came into being following the King's three-hour, seven-mile tour of the giant Cunard White Star liner *Queen Mary* and a visit in the slums of Glasgow, considered the worst in the world.

Puzzled, he was heard to say:

"How do you reconcile the world that has produced this mighty ship with the slums we have just visited?"

The forty-one-year-old bachelor King of England—the first bachelor King since George III in 1760—puzzled and feverishly interested all England some days later when he requested from the House of Commons an additional money allowance in case he should be married.

List of Eligibles

Seven Princesses eligible for marriage with King Edward VIII noted by the United Press are:

"The Princesses Eugenie, Irene, and Catherine of Greece; the Grand Duchess Kira of Russia; Princess Juliana of The Netherlands; Princess Alexandrine Luise of Denmark and Princess Friederika of Brunswick-Luneburg."

On March 11 the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Neville Chamberlain, moved for appointment of a select Committee to consider the King's message asking renewal of the Civil List appropriations. The section of the message that caused great excitement through all the British Empire, said a London correspondent of the United Press, is this:

"His Majesty desires that the contingency of his marriage be taken into account so that in that event there should be provision for Her Majesty the Queen and the members of His Majesty's family, corresponding to the provisions which the House of Commons has been willing to make in like circumstances in the past."

Press Cautious

Britain's press was reluctant to comment on a matter so personal. What the King's message did mean, according to the London *Daily Express*, was that he has no definite plans to marry, but merely wished to cover all possibilities, inasmuch as only one Civil List is approved at the beginning of each reign. Thereafter the Civil List—or Parliament's provision for the King's expenses—is altered only under most unusual circumstances.

In the United States, the Indianapolis *Star* remarked:

"After all these years of wondering and hoping their popular prince would take a bride, Britons became resigned to the prospect of a bachelor King. Under such circumstances the nation must be stirred from its traditional calm by the formal communication to the Commons referring to the contingency of his Majesty's marriage. That should suffice to prompt a new survey of all the eligibles and a wave of gossip more pronounced than ever."

One consideration which might strengthen the King's apparent desire to remain a bachelor, said the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is that the succession to the Crown is already assured through his next younger brother, the popular Duke of York, the heir presumptive, and then through the Duke's elder daughter, the little Princess Elizabeth.

This daily added:

"The King, if he chooses, may marry a commoner without the consent of Parliament; but if he did the marriage would be morganatic and his children would not be entitled to succeed to the throne."

"Follow Me" Admiral Dead

Battle-cries teach schoolboys history.

Young Britons know Nelson's "England expects every officer and man to do his duty this day" at Trafalgar. Young Americans are familiar with Farragut's "Damn the torpedoes" at Mobile Bay, and Dewey's "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," at Manila Bay.

From the outstanding naval battle of the World War, Jutland, there came this message from Admiral Beatty to Admiral Jellicoe:

"Submit van of battle-ships follow battle-cruisers. We can then cut off whole enemy battle-fleet." Britons shortened it, and Beatty became the "Follow Me" Admiral.

Reams have been written about the controversial Battle of Jutland. Another thorough analysis, this time by an American navalist, is just out.* But the principals around whom the controversy rages are gone.

Voiced Premonition

When Admiral Earl Beatty attended Admiral Earl Jellicoe's funeral last November, he said:

"So Jellicoe is gone. I'll be the next. I don't think the call will be long now. I'm very, very tired." Now Jellicoe and his Beatty rest in crypts in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, close to Nelson and his Collingwood.

In "The Riddle of Jutland: An Authentic History," by Langhorne Gibson and Vice-Adm. J. E. T. Harper, R.N., the collaborators summarize:

"If Jellicoe was the born strategist and organizer, Beatty was the born fighting man, unconventional with his non-regulation uniform, six brass buttons instead of the prescribed eight, his cap carried rakishly over jutting, combative features with keen, aggressive eyes. His extraordinary career had been as striking as it was turbulent . . . a forceful personality who had made admirers as devoted as his enemies were bitter.

"In a service predominantly English, he was a temperamental Celtic anomaly, destined either to be forcibly ejected or to rise to the top—there was no half-way station."

*The Battle of Jutland. By Commander Holloway Halstead Frost, U.S.N. 600 pp. (Annapolis: U. S. Naval Institute; $4.50.)

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Censorship-Ridden Europe

Muzzles in Various Forms Keep People of 24 Nations from Getting Uncolored Political News as War-Clouds Hover Over Continent

It is no secret that with the fascist "totalitarian State" goes a lock-and-bolt censorship of the press. Some days ago the Vatican complained bitterly of Nazi interference with religious journals.

Wythe Williams, veteran foreign correspondent, contends in the current *American Legion Monthly* that, not only fascist States, but virtually every European nation maintains, in some degree that "vicious institution known as political censorship of the news."

"Boiling Point of War"

The fact that "Europe is again at the boiling point of war" may be attributed, in large part, to its muzzled press, says Mr. Williams. He argues:

"With the World War political censorship again came into its own and ever since has flourished like a garden-weed. To-day twenty-four European nations are stifling under a news control more hampering to friendly international understanding than the censorship, both military and political, that existed during the struggle of the nations.

Iron-Clad Muzzles

"In three great European powers, Germany, Italy, and Russia, this news muzzle is official and iron-clad. Scores of journalists are *incommunicado*, in prisons and concentration camps, their only offense being honest portrayal of unpleasant truths. Foreign correspondents, for the same crime of honesty and accuracy, have been subjected to humiliating imprisonment, followed by ignominious expulsion.

"Official censorship takes as its fundamental maxim, 'The public be damned,' or at least, the public be duped. In other nations an occult or invisible censorship exists which, while not so openly annoying, is almost as dangerous."

Mr. Williams cites instance after instance of wartime censorship to prove that, not reason, but an impenetrable, rock-ribbed stupidity governed the military censor. "The censor himself is, of course, only the living symbol of the institution," he hastens to explain.

"He has his rules, which apparently leave common sense out of account, and he must stick to them."

"Direct censorship," according to Mr. Williams, now "rules definitely over Austria. More than occasionally it clamps down in Spain, Portugal, Greece and other Balkan States, in Poland and the little nations bordering the Baltic, where troubles constantly break out which the authorities want to conceal not only from the outer world, but from their own people.

Occult Censorship

"Occult censorship exists, notably in France, Holland, and Belgium, semiofficially only, and carefully concealed in operation, but overnight it is privileged to transform itself into a news muzzle as rigid as in those nations where every source of opposition is obliterated.

"In the remaining States of Europe this invisible censorship is even more hidden, and while less disturbing, is nevertheless dangerous.

Remote Control

"Occult censorship as practiced in France is a remote-control affair that is stiflingly effective. Correspondents may file what they please. But the moment it is filed it is scrutinized by those in authority who hold power of life or death so far as the writer's job is concerned. In brief, he must watch his step, and never offend or even criticize too freely."

One thing, according to Mr. Williams, the French press is freely permitted: "invective to a degree unknown elsewhere." When the royalist *Action Francaise* goes after its political adversaries, it starts with "hell-hound" and "assassin," Mr. Williams relates, and then "works down into the very sewers of personal diatribe." He lists France among the nations in which the press is "so palpably venal as to cause distrust, if not disgust, even among its readers."

Great Britain and the United States are, in his opinion, "distinguished by a press independent and unafraid." But the wartime press and propaganda records of even these two countries he finds "a sorry story."

Drawing by George Shanks in The American Legion Monthly

"Determined that the worst will come"

Drawing by George Shanks

"See nothing, type nothing, send nothing"

Story of a "Beat"

Newspaper "beats" of world importance are rare. When a reporter gets one—witness Lauren D. Lyman, of the New York *Times*, who broke the news of the Lindbergh family's exodus from America last December—he usually guards it like gold.

How Roy W. Howard, Chairman of the Board of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, got one of the biggest "beats" in years and then voluntarily passed it out to 6,000 newspapers, is told in *Editor & Publisher*.

Mr. Howard's three-hour interview with Stalin (see last week's LITERARY DIGEST) was given to all who asked for it as "a public document—too big to be exclusive."

"No one but Mr. Howard knew that the interview was coming," said *Editor & Publisher*.

"Representatives of the United Press Associations, Associated Press, and the Tass News Agency, a Russian press association, were called to the [New York] office of W. W. Hawkins, General Manager of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. He turned the interview over to them."

Mr. Howard cabled *Editor & Publisher:*

"I WANTED INTERVIEW SO BELIEVING YOU NEVER CAN TELL UNTIL YOU TRY, I TELEPHONED STALIN FROM PARIS REQUESTING IT. STATED DATE I WOULD BE IN MOSCOW, GAVE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR BULLITT AS REFERENCE, WITH REQUEST THAT REPLY BE SENT ME AT EMBASSY MOSCOW. WHEN I ARRIVED IN MOSCOW, BULLITT HAD HEARD FROM LITVINOV STATING STALIN WOULD SEE ME, GIVING TIME AND PLACE. THAT'S ALL THERE IS, THERE IS NO MORE."

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Lansbury's Peace Mission to U. S.

Britain's Premier Pleader for International Good-Will Coming to Urge American Cooperation in Allaying War-Threats

The Right Honorable George Lansbury, Britain's premier advocate of international good-will, is coming to America to campaign for peace.

"Member of the Church of England; teetotaler; non-smoker; twice in prison"—thus he describes himself in the British "Who's Who."

A thousand tributes grace his name—"political saint" and "the truest Christian in all England," to mention two. Lansbury, said the London *New Statesman and Nation*, "is the only name that is known and loved in every town and village of Great Britain."

Pacifist During War

He has been a pacifist ever since he was able to double up his fists to square off for a boxing bout. When the forts were falling in Belgium and the British Government had accepted the challenge flung across the Channel and the North Sea in midsummer of 1914, "Uncle George," as the admiring East Enders of Bow and Bromley know him, harangued his followers in Trafalgar Square against the "abominable crime" of the invasion of Belgium. Yet, as the statue of Lord Nelson looked grimly down, he called for a tie-up of Britain's industries in order to keep Britain's sons at home.

Mr. Lansbury's next great battle is to be fought on American soil. From April 1 to April 18 he will tour twenty American cities under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Campaign, which, during the next two years, will attempt to mobilize the sentiment of the country into a force powerful enough to resist and relieve conditions now threatening the peace of the world.

Aroused over the present perilous situation in Europe, Mr. Lansbury said in an exclusive statement cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"It is terrible to think of Christians again being on the verge of slaying one another. . . .

"I myself refuse to accept war as inevitable. As far as the British people are concerned, I am completely convinced they do not want war. Locarno or no Locarno, the British people will take a lot of rousing to go to war on anything like a shadow. It would take the gravest reasons to induce them to fight again, I am quite sure."

Asks Conference

Regarding the possibility of Hitler's attempting to regain German colonies by force or pressure, Mr. Lansbury suggests a round-table conference, with the United States sitting in.

"Actually territorial concessions are not essential," he said. "But one thing is essential: that grievances not only of Germany but also of Italy should be taken into consideration as quickly as possible. Germany and Italy should be brought around the table to discuss their problems, and be given economic equality at the earliest possible moment. In this I do hope the United States will be able to cooperate.

"It seems to me that Mr. Roosevelt and his Government, without in any way being called to join some bloody war in Europe, could very well use their great influence to act toward calling a halt to the dreadful situation that has arisen in Europe to-day. It seems that plenty of men of caliber are willing to exert their energies in the direction of talking war and rearmament. Why is it not possible to find men of caliber of, say Mr. Roosevelt, who would talk firmly for the cause of peace?

"The trouble with me is that I am not a big enough man. It requires a big man like the President himself to secure the necessary world attention. Of course, there is also the question of the United States' moral responsibility, because, after all, altho it was subject to ratification, Wilson did sign the Versailles Treaty, and was one of those who brought about creation of post-War peace organizations.

"As I say, we are not asking anybody to come and join any European war, but it seems to me the United States can not get out of a moral responsibility of at least trying to restore to normal some of the consequences of the Great War."

Keystone

In Hyde Park, London: George Lansbury—"the only name that is known and loved in every town and village of Great Britain"

Revolt of Untouchables

In the name of all his ancestors, Dr. Bhimaro R. Ambedkar has sworn that he will not die with the stigma of untouchability, seared into his soul when he was born. He will renounce Hinduism, and take 60,000,000 fellow outcastes with him.

The caste system began in India with the invasion of the light-skinned ancestors of the Hindus. Lowest of all in the vast and complex scale are the Asprisya-Sūdras, the untouchables, "whose touch," writes Dr. G. S. Ghurye in "Caste and Race in India" (Alfred A. Knopf, 1932), "is so impure as to pollute even the Ganges water, and hence their contact must be avoided."

Doctor Ambedkar's outcry against this immemorial curse of caste has shaken India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and captured the head-lines of all her dailies, writes Dr. Lewis O. Hartman, Editor of *Zion's Herald*, New England Methodist weekly. Doctor Hartman interviewed the outcaste leader on a recent trip to India.

It was a striking man whom Doctor Hartman found in the Hindu colony at Dadar, a suburb of Bombay, where Doctor Ambedkar is Principal of the Government Law College. When he was a youth, Bhimaro broke through the barriers of caste to educational opportunity.

"The great struggle is on, one of the greatest struggles in human history, with 60,000,000 low-caste slaves fighting for justice and freedom under the leadership of one of their own number who has been able by sheer intellectual ability and spiritual force to seize power," writes Doctor Hartman. "And now Hinduism is beginning to crack."

Meanwhile, Mohammedans, reports Doctor Hartman, are making flattering offers to the Harijans and preparing to capture them for the prophet. Doctor Ambedkar is friendly toward Christianity, but non-committal regarding the future.

"Which way will the outcastes go?" continues Doctor Hartman. "Possibly some may retract and accept the proffered compromise of the Brahmans [highest of the castes]. The rest—the great majority—ultimately will become either Moslems or Christians. The issue is now in the balance."

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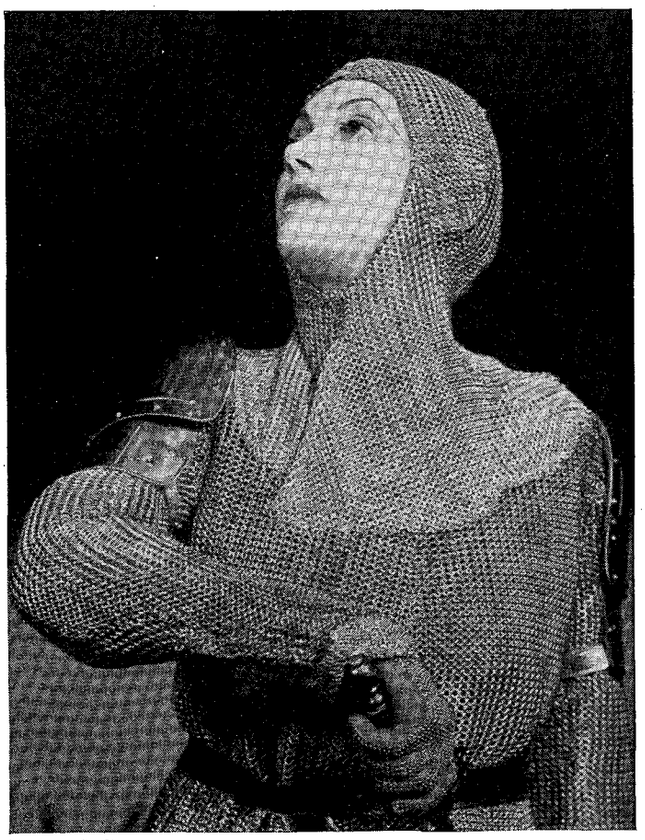
Saint Joan Stirs Broadway, Too

Katharine Cornell Gives Inspired Performance of Shaw's Superb Dramatic Tale of Gallant, Consecrated Maid of Orleans



Vandamm Studio

Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" revived by Katharine Cornell—"an illuminating, inspired performance"

Twelve years ago the then young Theater Guild made the first world production of "Saint Joan," by George Bernard Shaw. It was a triumphant success. The name part was acted by Winifred Lenihan. It added great luster to the name of the dramatist.

In a dozen years no recorded professional performance had been made in the United States until Katharine Cornell brought it into New York last week on a justified wave of excitement.

Nor was all the excitement to be traced to Miss Cornell's presence. In twelve years a great many persons must have read the play and have learned to love it from the printed page. Indeed, its stature has grown enormously through the years of acting inattention. That does not often happen: when it does the evidence is of a great play.

No one reading Shaw's long, profound preface to the play can be in doubt as to the strength he sought to put into it. No one reading this superb dramatic tale of the Maid of Orleans can help feeling a new pride in her feats. No reverence is required, nor faith in the "voices" she heard. One may take pride simply in the fact that a French country girl made such a lasting impress on her riotous, cruel times.

Miss Cornell gives *Joan* an illuminating, inspired performance. The warm, liquid voice flows evenly and lovingly through the text and brings it to vibrant life. The gallantry of *The Maid* becomes as important as her consecration.

Supporting are six stalwarts of the theater in the men's chief rôles. None lets the flawless star down. Each makes a vivid portrait. "Saint Joan" is to be counted among the New York theater's most enjoyable gifts.

Miss Cornell's portrait is not one of great exaltation. In the light of Mr. Shaw's own estimate of the character, there is no valid reason why it should have been.

She is warm, glowing, a live girl of great beauty and winning charm. Joan, herself, may not have been. Miss Cornell makes it pleasant to believe that she was. Mr. Shaw describes Joan as "the queerest fish among the eccentric worthies of her time." Miss Cornell hewed to that, and added beauty buttressed by integrity.

Conquest of Shaw

Speaking, first, briefly, of the peasant girl, Joan of Domrémy, John Mason Brown in the New York *Post*, proceeds:

"Her conquest of Shaw must be counted among her major victories. She can be credited with having changed his spirit as a dramatist just as surely as once upon a time her prayers were credited with having changed the wind upon the Loire.

"Certainly the Mr. Shaw of 'Saint Joan' is not the ordinary Mr. Shaw. In it he has listened not only to her voice but to the bell-like voices of the saints she claimed to have heard.

"She has turned him into a poet who does not have to write in verse to achieve poetry. But most of all she has brought to him a discipline as a playwright which he has never shown before or since.

"In 'Saint Joan' his subject comes first and Mr. Shaw afterwards. He steps aside to give Joan the stage; to illustrate the quickening qualities of her miracles and her faith; to make clear the problems which she, like any one with advanced ideas, presented to her age.

". . . Miss Cornell's *Joan* glows with all the radiant qualities of the text. To her *Maid* she brings the same shimmering sense of innocence and youth that she brought to her *Juliet*. Only this time it is a peasant girl, ruddy and healthy, that she creates, whose ears one is willing to believe hear divine voices and whose eyes see beyond the stars."

No less completely won by the play and performance was Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times:*

"But if 'Saint Joan' offered nothing except the solemn trial scene and the compassionate wisdom of the *Inquisitor's* speech it would still rank with the best in the modern theater. The present revival has molded that scene into a masterpiece.

"Mr. Mielziner has banked the stage with the awe and terror of it, keeping the stage levels dramatic and the lighting of the jury-box shadowy and ominous. Mr. McClintic has gaged the pitch of the voices so that the rancorous, reproving, and pathetic sounds of men speaking passionately, and a maid responding honestly, make your pulses beat anxiously."

* * *

Gusty, Dizzy Living

In direct reverse is "Star Spangled," a rough, brawling, blunt comedy about Polish-Americans living in Chicago.

It not only is directly in reverse as to mood but as to quality. It is a machine-made scuffle piece, carefully tatted with sound threads of wit. Unhappily, when it ceased being funny it also ceased being a play.

It treats of a strange family of a mother, three sons, and a daughter.

One son is an escaped murderer, one a sprouting young politician, one a defiantly incompetent professional baseball player. The daughter is a chorus girl in a Chicago motion-picture theater. Among the five of them, the evening is loud with protests, dumbness, and gusty living.

The mother rejoices in syrupy letters from bulky steel mill workers. The daughter loses herself in the illusion of motion-pictures. The homicidal son is a tender moron given to weeping over his mother's waywardness and caring nothing at all about his own crimes.

Curiously, the play was produced by Arthur Hopkins, one of the first-flight managers. He has decked the theater with jewels in the past. His present item is pure paste.

"Maybe the antisocial twists and turns of Polish-Americans—more Polish than American in the long run—living in the northwest side of Chicago, are too remote for Broadway and its insular point of view," Robert Garland argues in the New York *World-Telegram*. "Whatever the cause, the dizzy *Dzieszienewskis* seem cut from cardboard, unfortunately far away.

"You've got to care about people before they interest you. Making you care about his zany Chicagoans is quite obviously beyond Robert Ardrey's playwrighting ken."

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On the Current Screen

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" Attractively Modernized with Overtones of Skippy *and Well Played by Freddie Bartholomew*

Freddie Bartholomew and C. Aubrey Smith in "Little Lord Fauntleroy"

In the last two years motion-pictures have made great progress in the difficult task of filming literary masterpieces as, possibly, their authors might have wished them to be filmed.

In the past year Hollywood's respect for classic subjects has increased enormously. Curiously, at least to Hollywood, audience respect kept right in step with the advance.

As little as three years ago any one seriously thinking of filming "David Copperfield," "A Tale of Two Cities," or "A Midsummer Night's Dream" would have been considered daft. To-day, thanks to intelligent motion-pictures of these and other classics, the Hollywood madmen are those who continue to think of screen stories in the terms of garden-truck literature.

Daring Venture

It required more than the customary daring to make a picture of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Not precisely a classic by strictest measurement, surrounded by a thick legend of "gooey" sentimentality, it was a "sissy" work and the material point of view of to-day threatened it still further. None the less, heartened by the public's growing taste for well-loved old stories, David O. Selznick decided to make it. He should, when all the cheers die down, give open thanks for a little English boy named Freddie Bartholomew.

Freddie is no stranger to Mr. Selznick. The thin, sensitive child, a better, more natural actor than most of the celebrated adults who surround him in Hollywood, was introduced to American films by Selznick with "David Copperfield." It was a mutually advantageous partnership.

Two things were perils: a public trained in the vogue for psychology might dismiss the film as just another cinema story of a boy with a mother-fixation; the famous curls would undoubtedly fetch snickers from hard-boiled patrons.

The miracle is that both of these traps have been avoided. The most prying and suspicious psychologist will pass over the mother-and-son situation in the picture, and Freddie wears no curls. He uses his own dark, short, and perfectly masculine hair in the rôle of the little lord. What's more, the astute producers have allowed him a good gutter brawl in the streets. *Little Lord Fauntleroy* has overtones of *Skippy* in his 1936 version.

Enthusiastic Critic

Hollywood *Daily Variety*, which takes pride in a blunt attitude toward lavender-and-old-lace films, gives "Little Lord Fauntleroy" its unchecked enthusiasm:

"The picture pins distinction on the producer, on Director John Cromwell, on Hugh Walpole for his screen translation, on Freddie Bartholomew, Dolores Costello Barrymore, C. Aubrey Smith, Guy Kibbee, and a splendid supporting cast. . . . It will delight all manner of audiences, critical or casual, with its high comedy, effective pathos, genuine feeling, and fine dramatic unfoldment. . . .

"The only handicap it will have to overcome is its title in some areas where the word 'Fauntleroy' has come to imply a dandified, sissified little prig, largely in recollection of certain early American styles for helpless youngsters forced into curls and velvet.

"There isn't a touch of this in the picture. Young Freddie Bartholomew, aided by the writing and direction, disposes of that stigma during the first scenes. He is established . . . as anything but a softling, and immediately commands the respect of those who may not yet be familiar with the young English star's intelligence and genius for capturing audience admiration. . . .

"It may well be that young Bartholomew's sensitive and wholly captivating performance will make him a high contender for top acting awards in 1936."

Out of the retirement, if not the obscurity, of being Mrs. John Barrymore, Dolores Costello returns to motion-pictures in the rôle of the mother.

The *Hollywood Reporter*, describing the performance, acknowledges that it was "so beautifully brought to life by Dolores Costello Barrymore that it undoubtedly brings her back to stellar rank to stay."

* * *

Annual Honors

Awarding of the annual honors for performance, production, direction, photography, and like feats was not without incident in Hollywood this year. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences gives small gold statuettes to honor individuals. The winners were made known at a dinner and all accepted, but one.

Dudley Nichols, who wrote the scenario for "The Informer," refused to accept the Academy award for the best screen-play of 1935. An ardent member of the Screen Writers' Guild, he held that in effect the Academy "is a company union."

He sent his statuette back to Academy officials. They, just as briskly, sent it back to him. Their attitude was that they had made the award and their concern ended there.

No other statuettes were rejected. Among those keeping the small gold figurines were Bette Davis, who won the award for the best performance by an actress, and Victor McLaglen, who won it for the best performance by an actor. It was in the rôle of *Gypo Nolan* in Mr. Nichols's picture, "The Informer."

Nor did the Academy agree with the New York Motion Picture Critics' Circle, which chose "The Informer" as the best picture of 1935. It honored "Mutiny on the Bounty." After honoring Mr. McLaglen, it also named John Ford, Director of "The Informer," as the best director of the year.

Film Ratings

These ratings represent a consensus arrived at by analysis of the comment of screen reviewers throughout the country. They are not arbitrary ratings set by THE LITERARY DIGEST Screen Editor.

***AAAA*—"The Petrified Forest"; "The Prisoner of Shark Island"; "These Three"; "The Country Doctor"; "Little Lord Fauntleroy."**

***AAA*—"A Night at the Opera"; "The Ghost Goes West"; "The Milky Way"; "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine"; "Follow the Fleet"; "Desire."**

***AA*—"Hands Across the Table"; "Frisco Kid"; "If You Could Only Cook."**

The ratings are: *AAAA*, Excellent; *AAA*, Good; *AA*, Acceptable, and *A*, Poor.

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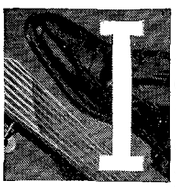
THOUGH IT'S SAFE AS YOU ARE



IF YOU ever face the need and the way is clear you can bullet the Buick Century down the road at a pace to give the average airplane a run for its money.

Now, we counsel against that—we certainly don't want to encourage you to try it—for needlessly fast driving is usually foolish, often dangerous.

But to picture fairly this marvel car's calibre, we have to say that you could keep up this time-punishing flight hour after hour without taxing either the engine or yourself.

No car is more capable, or sweetly willing, or comfortably smooth and steady on a long swift ride; but speed-for-speed's-sake is emphatically not the brilliant Century's main story.

Take acceleration: in a traffic tight-spot, or to dodge a reckless car's careening path, the Century will swoop you from 10 to 60 in high in 19.6 seconds, and to offset this, Buick gives you tiptoe-pressure hydraulic brakes that shut down like four velvet-coated hands of steel.

Take control: this beautifully poised car doesn't weave, roll or even tire-squeal taking curves, and there's polo pony obedience in its instant answer to your lightest touch on the steering wheel.

Take stability: it's a road-hugging level traveler, steady as an aviator's eyes; you ride over a chassis with the firm solidity of a battleship's keel—and under the stout protective canopy of Fisher Body's seamless solid steel "Turret Top."

Indeed, in this cyclonic performer every provision has been made for safety except one; we cannot build a car to increase the speed of the driver's reflexes or to sharpen the accuracy of his driving judgment.

So we're not mentioning the Century's top-speed, but it's something to soft-pedal—remember that, and let your good sense and prudence say "when" to the speedometer needle.

We can say, however, that the car is safe as you are—and more than that no car can be.

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Ask about the new G M A C

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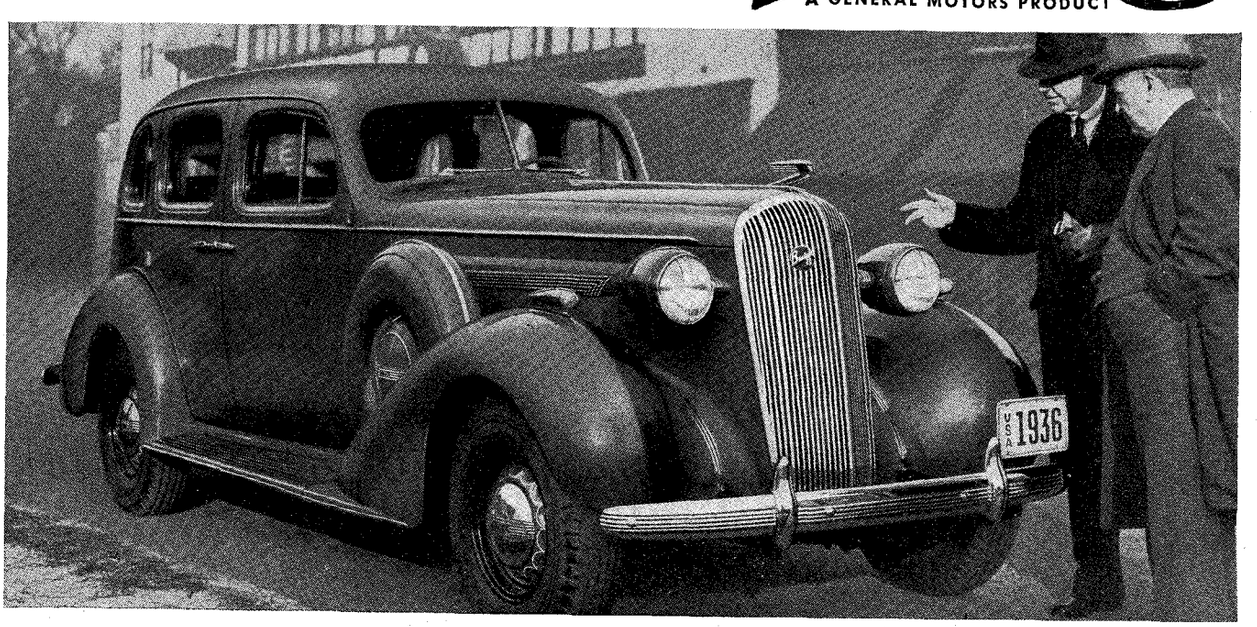

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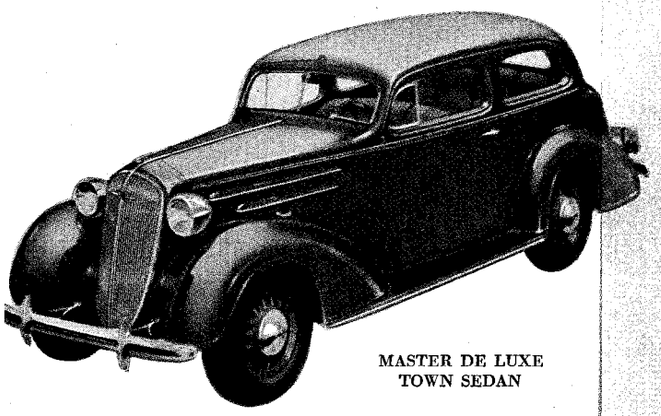

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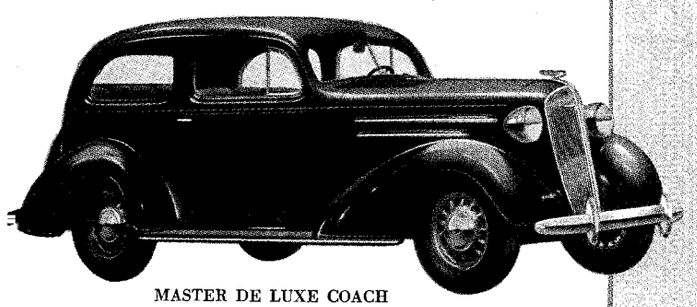

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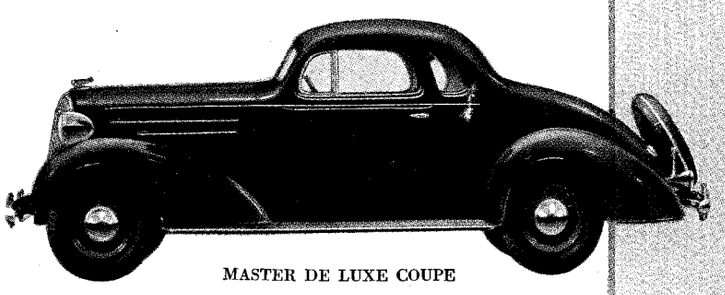

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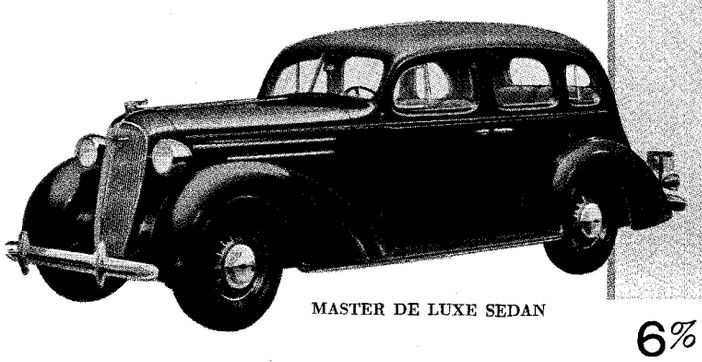

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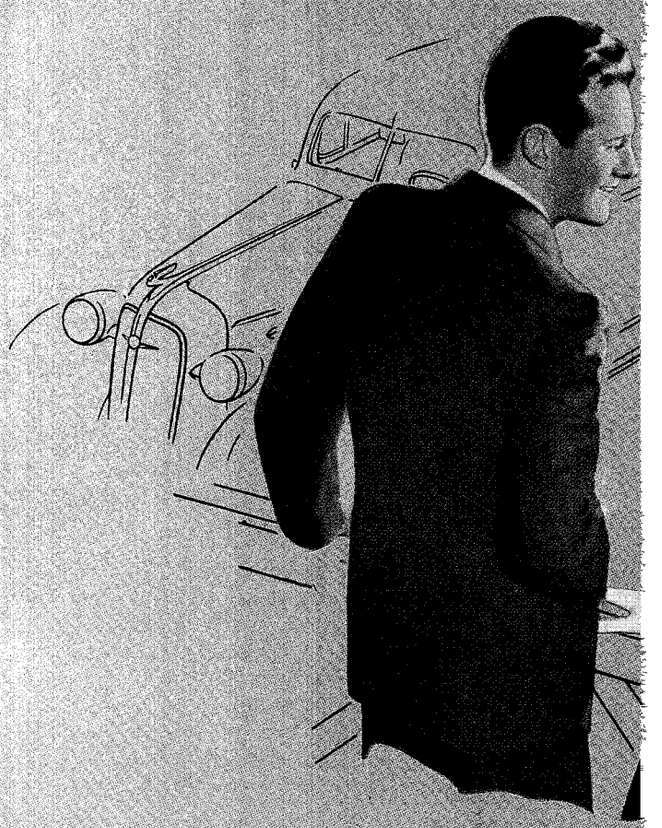

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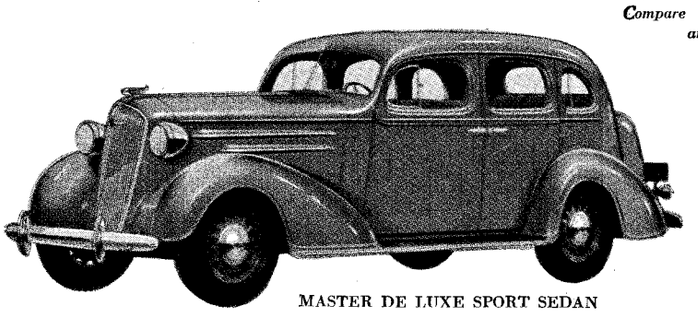

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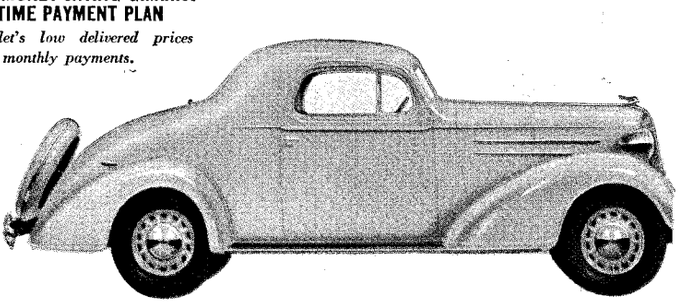

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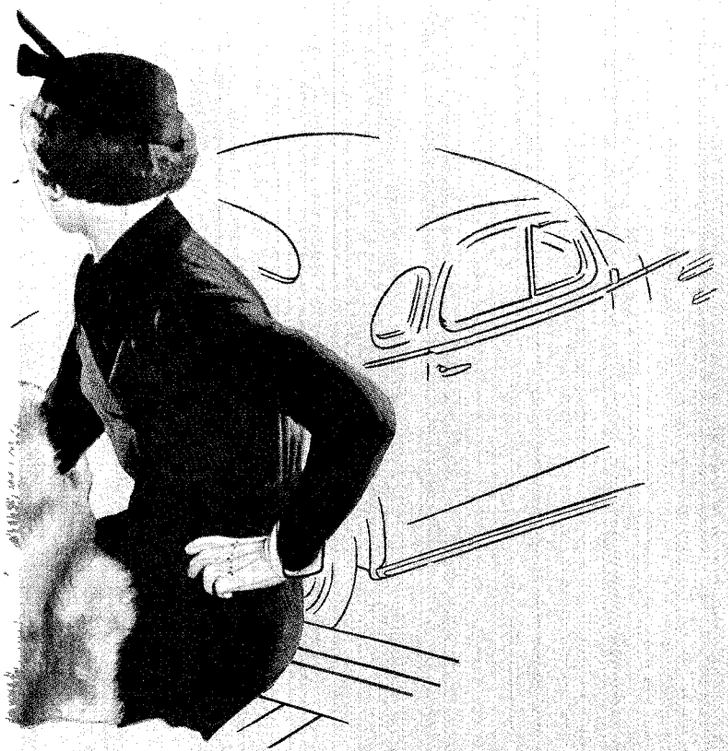

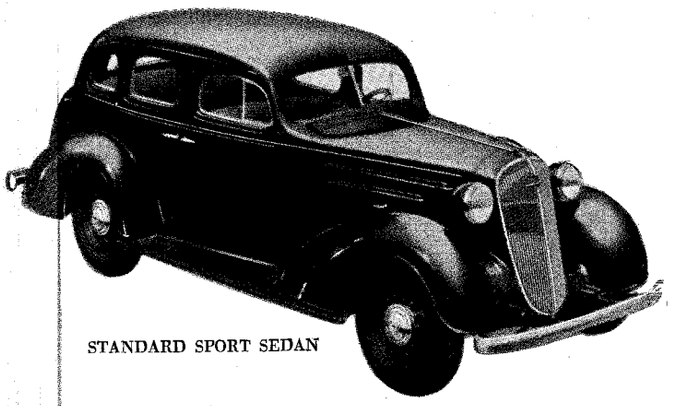

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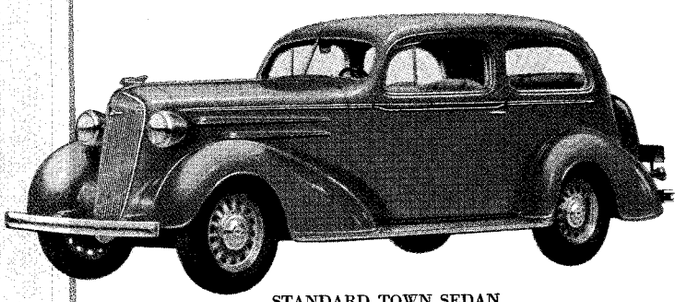

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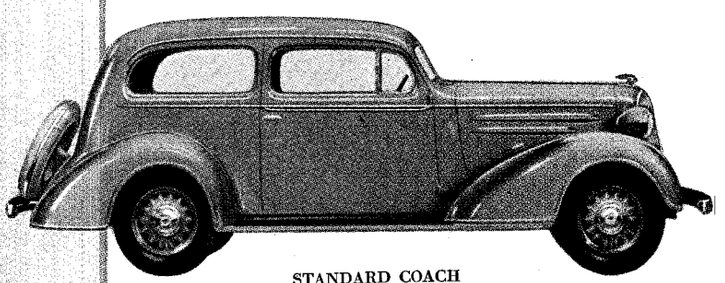

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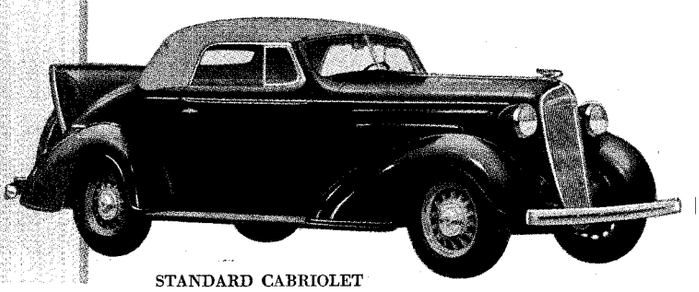

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Buy one of these new Chevrolets for 1936 and you will get smartest, safest and most spirited of all thrifty motor cars. ist prices range from $495 to $600 for the new Standard dels, and from $560 to $665 for the new Master De Luxe dels, at Flint, Michigan—the lowest prices ever quoted motor cars of such outstanding quality.

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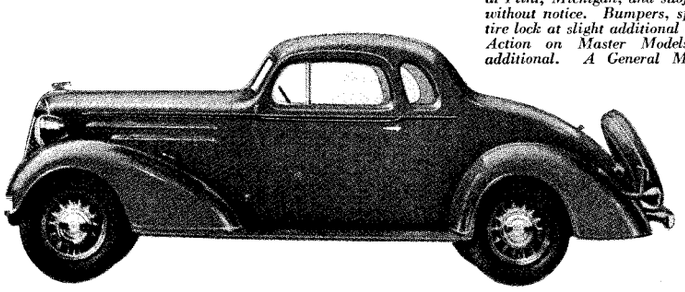

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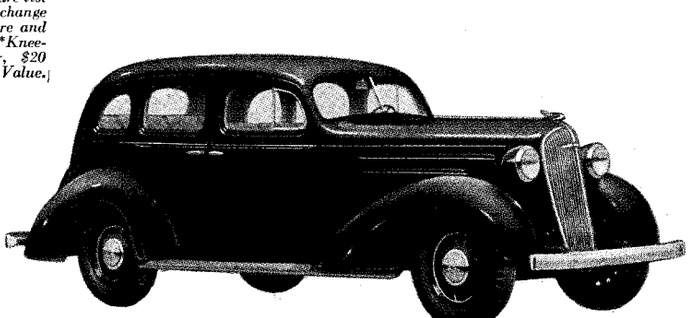

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Voice Familiar to Millions

Lowell Thomas, Factual Radio Commentator, Watches World Roll By With No Desire to Take Sides on Any Issue

One of the most familiar voices in America has no urge to lend itself to world or national reformation.

One of the most familiar faces on the motion-picture screens of the world is not interested in glamour or acting. Or, for that matter, in Hollywood, unless it becomes news.

Every night Lowell Thomas speaks to 20,000,000 persons by radio. Every night, in 15,000 film theaters, his voice, accompanied by a picture of himself, describes events in the news-reels.

Doubly Popular

"He is as popular on the screen as he is on the air," F. Yeats-Brown, English author and close friend of Thomas, recently declared in *This Week*.

"In all history, no one person has been so long, so often and so successfully before the public.

"To me, as an Englishman, such a figure would be interesting anyway, for nobody in my country could gather such a vast audience, much less hold its attention for five years without a break. . . .

"He seems to me a typical American, and by knowing him well (as I believe I do) I feel that I have met a considerable number of the citizens of the United States. Long ago, he told me that he wanted space and sport; a house in the country and horses to ride. He has them now. Reforming the world does not interest him. He has no ax to grind—or, if he has, he keeps it at his home.

"For the rest, he is content to watch the world roll by, regarding it with a practical eye for entertainment values. The life of cities bores him.

"Altho the news-reels demand from him two sleepless nights a week in New York, and the radio its daily toll, his heart is in the Berkshire Hills.

His Hobbies

"He runs a local baseball team. He has an adventure library of 3,000 volumes. The other day he took me hunting rattlesnakes. When he can, he breakfasts in his riding boots.

"Some time ago he acquired an unmanageable outlaw horse, which he tamed and gentled on his farm so that now it is one of the best performers in his stable. I am sure that his success with that reformed runaway gives him more pleasure than any of his public achievements.

"I said he had no ax to grind; that is certainly the chief reason for his popularity on the radio. People will listen to propaganda for just so long, but what they need is news and entertainment rather than views and improvement. He is a factual commentator and proud of it. He won't take sides in any issue; and he nurses no Napoleonic complex in his bosom. Behind his talk is a lifetime of experience as a journalist and lecturer, and a strong and simple personality. . . .

"Lowell Thomas' personality comes so clearly and brilliantly over the ether because of his simplicity.

"He has no ulterior object, nothing to hide, no purpose but to tell us the day's news vividly.

" 'Tommy' has an infectious enthusiasm for the passing scene, and he knows too much of the world to want to change it or uplift it; rather, he presents it to us as a show.

"His voice is friendly, virile, typically American, yet without trace of local accent; he speaks for all the United States, and is heard from Canada to the Caribbean.

Lowell Thomas: "not interested in glamour or acting"

Early Background

"No doubt his early years provided a background for his success. His boyhood was passed in a Colorado gold-mining camp, 10,000 feet above sea-level. I dare say his lung-power may derive from a childhood spent at these high altitudes; but I remember also that he once told me that his father, who is a doctor, trained him from infancy in elocution.

"He worked his way through various colleges as janitor, salesman, night-cook; he punched cows, pitched alfalfa, was a cub reporter in Chicago and a law student at Princeton. He knows the life of the people from A to Z.

"The Great War found him with a staff of cameramen on the Western Front. . . .

"When the War ended, he delighted London with the story of the shy student who had turned soldier and had led his Arabs first to Jeddah and then on to the final triumph at Damascus.

Spread Lawrence Epic

" 'With Lawrence In Arabia' played to full houses in Covent Garden and even in the enormous Albert Hall; it was the talk of Great Britain.

"We English are a modest race, but we are enchanted to hear, from the lips of an American, how one of us had helped to win the Great War.

"A million people saw that first illustrated lecture. More millions flocked to 'Tommy's' doors as he traveled round the world."

Major Yeats-Brown describes a long trip through India. There Thomas spent a fortune making a film, "Through Romantic India." It never yielded profit and the present radio commentator began to feel that the day of the lecture was over.

Losers to Glamour

"Two years later I met Lowell Thomas in Boston. In a small way my own experiences had been somewhat similar to his, for I had bought the rights of another illustrated picture . . . and had been trying to show it in Canadian cinemas in competition with such attractions as 'The Thief of Bagdad' and 'Flaming Youth.'

"Poor Tibetan devil-dancers, poor climbers plodding up a snowy slope . . . they could not rival the glamour of a Fairbanks or a Colleen Moore! I was broke. 'Tommy' had troubles of his own, but he did his best to help me, and taught me all I know (which isn't much) of the art of public speaking. . . .

Adventurer at Heart

"Here he is now; speaker, traveler, author and adventurer at heart.

"Life has given him much during the last fifteen years and he has also given back much to the life of his time. . . .

"With it all he remains simple and unspoiled, a home-loving, sport-loving man.

"I think 'Tommy's' love of privacy must come from the Anglo-Saxon stock of his forebears. People used to linger on the state highway to see his country home. Now they can no longer do so, for he has diverted the state highway and planted a barrier of trees and brush to keep his garden far from the madding crowd. There I just leave him with his dogs: he is probably on his way to the stables or off on a cross-country ski trip."

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Weird Autobiography in 46 Paintings

Paul Gauguin's Tortured Life Reflected in Vibrant Colors at New York Display

Paul Gauguin ranks in the history of art as a painter who created great autobiographical pictures at the cost of his life.

This week, in the Wildenstein & Company gallery, New York, forty-six chapters of this unhappy autobiography are exhibited in forty-six brilliantly colored paintings, half of them never before shown publicly in America.

Critics expect the exhibit to become as great a popular attraction as were the paintings of Gauguin's friend, Van Gogh, in the Museum of Modern Art last January, when police had to be called to handle the crowd.

Like Van Gogh, Gauguin loved flaming colors.

The exhibit is alive with vibrant reds and oranges, pitched against deep, brooding purples.

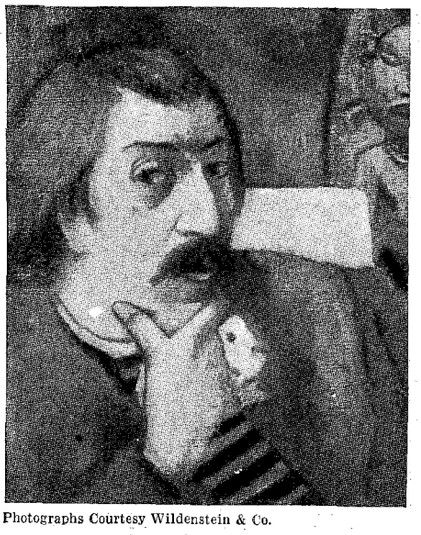
However, unlike Van Gogh—who swirled his colors in mad rhythms across the canvas—Gauguin worked in patches of flat, solid tones.

Theatrical Rebel

"This is what might be expected from the characters of the two men," Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., points out in "Modern Painting" (Henry Holt and Company).

"Van Gogh was a mad poet, a true lyric; Gauguin was a more or less theatrical rebel in the conventional romantic tradition."

However, unlike their brush techniques, both men led strange and tortured lives, full of bizarre adventures, violent emotions, and unconventional beliefs. Both, according to R. H. Wilenski, in "French Painting" (Hale, Cushman, and Flint), were "psychologically abnormal personalities."



Photographs Courtesy Wildenstein & Co.

One of Gauguin's self-portraits, painted in 1898, and (right) his Head of a Woman *(1884)*

Of Gauguin Mr. Wilenski writes:

"Paul lived at Lima [Peru] with his mother for five years in a house where there were Negro and Chinese servants and a lunatic chained up on the roof—a lunatic who once escaped and got into the children's bedroom."

Van Gogh passed most of his life in pitiful poverty, and died a suicide. Gauguin, however, returned to Paris, became a successful stock-broker, married a Danish girl, and began painting, at first only as a hobby.

The hobby soon became an obsession. "In 1883," relates Mr. Wilenski, "he gave up his employment and his income and decided to find some post that would enable him to give more and more time to painting pictures. He looked for such posts in Rouen and in Denmark and found nothing.

"His wife then quarreled with him; encouraged by her Danish relations, she reproached him for throwing away his income for the senseless mania of painting pictures and the pleasure of posing as a Bohemian artist.

"He was soon without money and he got employment as a bill-sticker; then he was promoted to the office of the bill-sticking company and was able to paint in some spare time."

During the next years, restless and bitter, Gauguin wandered about, settling for periods in Brittany, in Martinique, and Panama, then in Arles.

Reverie, *painted by Gauguin in Tahiti (1891)*

In 1891 thirty of Gauguin's pictures were sold at auction, and the artist fled with the money to Tahiti. There, says Mr. Wilenski, his "sensibility was enriched by the experience of his new surroundings; he developed his style to symbolize effects of tropical sunlight and shade."

Back in France again, he inherited money, tried unsuccessfully to sell his pictures, left a wake of enemies wherever he went, and excited the admiration of Left Bank artists by his bold, arrogant manner, his talent, and his exotic clothes.

But soon, impoverished, he was forced to escape again to Tahiti, where, says Mr. Wilenski, "he lived in conditions of misery, continually quarreling with the French officials, whom he accused of ill-treating the natives. In 1898 he attempted suicide.

"In 1901 he left Tahiti and moved to the Marquesas Isles. There he began fresh quarrels of the same kind, and there he died two years later, at the age of fifty-two."

Acclaim Won Slowly

This weird life-pilgrimage has long made Gauguin the subject of controversy among art lovers. At first rejected, he has slowly won the acclaim of larger and larger groups.

W. Somerset Maugham gave his reputation a boost with a sympathetic treatment of his life in "The Moon and Sixpence."

Popular recognition was finally accorded him in America after the Museum of Modern Art exhibited nineteen of his paintings in 1929, and the Chicago Art Institute hung fourteen in 1933.

Formulating an estimate of the man and his work, Mr. Wilenski writes:

"Gauguin's talent was essentially decorative. He was a magnificent colorist, an admirable designer, and a master of flowing line. . . . He would have found regular employment in the seventeenth or eighteenth century in France. At the end of the nineteenth century he could not find employment."

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News of the Book World

The American Army in France. By Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord. 632 pp. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $5.)

Unloading freighters in base ports, sawing logs into planks, digging ditches and repairing roads, getting cases of corn willie and canned goldfish on the move to the front, playing nurse-maid to a railroad engine with a load of high explosives hooked on behind, running a delousing station—of such was the unsung labor of the Service of Supply in France.

It was a vital military tour of duty, ably performed, and has been too long overlooked by the enthusiastic historians of Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, Saint-Mihiel, and the Argonne.

General Harbord would have us know more of the S. O. S. To him Pershing turned when it became imperative that a man who could get things done, obstacles or no obstacles, should take over the Herculean task of supplying the greatest army the United States ever put in the field.

The combat troops had to be rationed and armed thousands of miles from home. The job patently demanded a man unabashed by brass hats, fabulous tonnages, or costs quoted in astronomical figures.

When America decided to enter the line in force, Harbord had already stamped himself as the man to organize communications.

Proud of Marines

Altho he deprecates the freely expressed opinion of the rest of the A. E. F. that the Marine Corps had an idea it was the whole American Army, *esprit de corps* is in his blood and his moving accounts of Marine feats-at-arms by no means lack that swank which attends recitals of the combat glories wrought under the sign of the Globe and Anchor. One suspects that down in his heart, the General believes the Marines really did win the war.

But tho he does not avoid it, he never courts controversy. Foch and Clemenceau sniped at each other from beyond the grave; Haig's friends brandished tomahawks at Lloyd George's, and even Pershing took a few pot-shots at critics.

General Harbord has had almost eighteen years in which to cool off concerning matters which must have enraged him at the time, such as the French bus officer who demanded a receipt for 15,000 American soldiers delivered nobody knew where. The general is also the good soldier and Pershing, not he, is the hero of the book.

Because he has been content that those who preceded him in the writing of war history should do the wrangling, mainly in the foot-notes, his work comes much closer to the doughboy's notion of the ideal war book than do most others.

But its appeal is not confined to former doughboys. It "is the sort of book that all of the memoirs of the A. E. F. might have been and that—sadly—many of them were not," Fanny Butcher wrote in the Chicago *Tribune*. "It is a record as interesting to the man who wasn't as to the one who was there.

Acme

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord "has had almost eighteen years in which to cool off"

"The real reason why General Harbord's book is so interesting is, of course, that its author has, in writing, what, in speaking, we call 'the gift of gab.'"

"There is little of that formal and general-orderish writing that bogs down so much of military reporting," said John T. Winterich, Editor of the *American Legion Monthly*, writing in the *Saturday Review of Literature*. "There is a seasoning of humor, there are dashes of tartness, deft and dry characterizations of sundry notables, touches of drama, sudden sorties of eloquence, that are heightened by their very restraint."

"General Harbord's book does not suffer by comparison with any that have preceded it," wrote David C. Shanks, Major General, U.S.A. (retired), in *The New York Times Book Review*. "In many respects Harbord is the best qualified man in our army to tell the story of our participation in the great conflict.

"I do not know where else our national effort is better set forth than in this book by General Harbord. No better war book has thus far appeared."

* * *

The Yankee Bodleys. By Naomi Lane Babson. 339 pp. (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock; $2.50.)

New England dies hard in American fiction and, indeed, it has had quite a revival this season, so that it is giving the South a run for its money. Yet, strangely enough, the prevailing Down East tale caters to its rival's philosophy: that the robust character-traits of the old folks have gone to seed in the younger; and this, on the whole, is the burden of the novel, "The Yankee Bodleys."

Beginning before the War Between the States, when New England was boss of the nation, the reader follows the fortunes of the *Bodley* family with an interest so beguiled that he is apt to forget that these creatures are passing before him through a cycle which might be called average American middle class. There is *Horatio*, the father, and *Adelia*, his wife; the former, proud of a will to have his way, the latter serene in her knowledge how to handle him.

Theirs was a North Shore Bay State community and theirs was a North Shore family, born to grow, love, have children, and be buried, with the traditions of family and kind to govern their ways, sometimes to bring them joy, sometimes to cause them misery.

"This admirable novel, as nearly as any good book can, should appeal to the innate appetite of most readers for universality," Theodore Morrison commented in the *Saturday Review of Literature*.

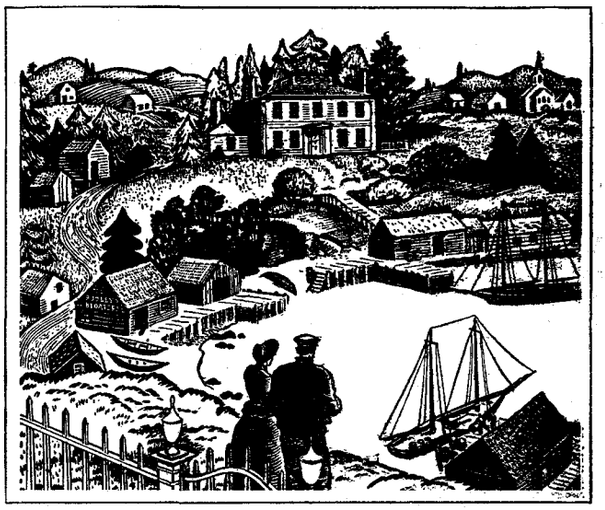
"The story of the Yankee *Bodleys* is a hearty full-blooded tale," Sarah T. Dickson wrote in *The New York Herald Tribune Books*, "filled with comedy and bitter tragedy, a tale of every-day life and happenings. Hatred and malice and murder and passion are here, so too are love and kindliness and honesty and charity."

* * *

Sea-Mary. By O. R. Pilat. 318 pp. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.50.)

A first novel has finally broken down the barrier between the living-room and the after deck. Mr. Pilat brings aboard the cook's wife and she it was who upset the engineer's contented rôle of donkey-man; caused the skipper to forget himself; in fact, bedeviled the voyage from San Juan to Seccondee, in what might honestly be called an uproarious tragedy.

For, tho blue murder walks the decks of the *Anna Swan*, it has in attendance a hundred little imps of mirth, and even while the cook's wife lies dying, victim of an injured husband, there has to be the touch of comedy, such as how the captain came to find out just what did happen to his dog.



From the jacket design of "The Yankee Bodleys"

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

As this Department receives a great many more inquiries than it can publish, only such of these as appeal to the Editors as of general interest to the greatest number of Readers are printed.

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

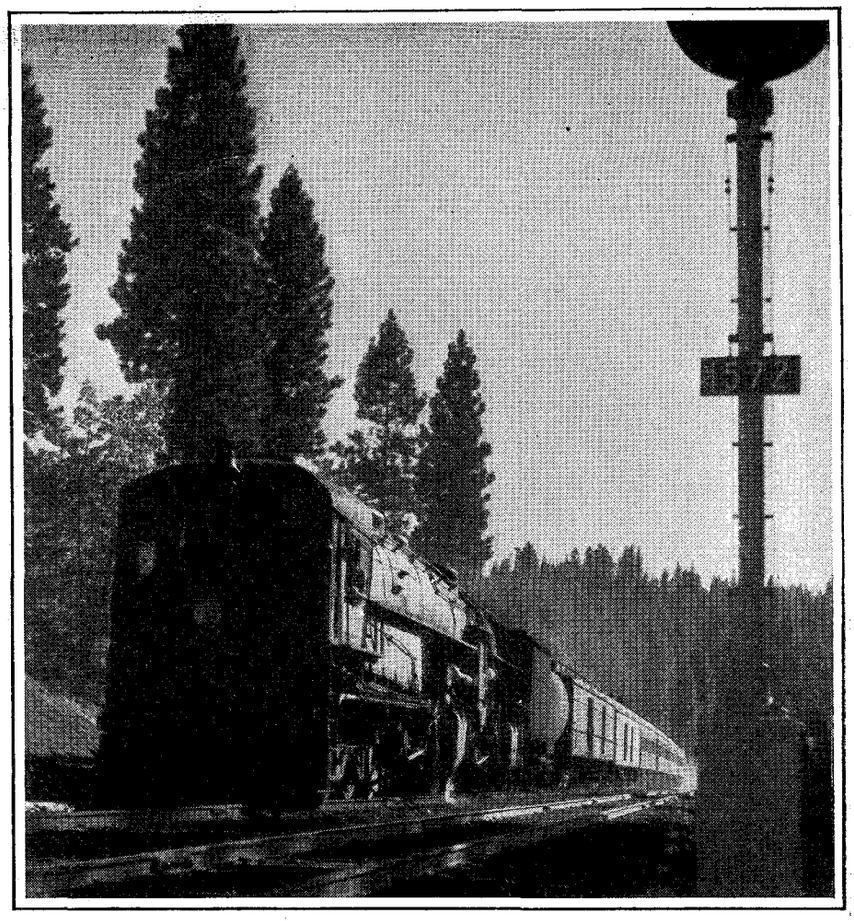
constructive criticism.—"A. O. C.," Chicago, Ill.—*Criticism* is often used as a synonym for faultfinding, but that is not its primary meaning. *Criticism*, derived from the Greek *kritikos*, means simply judging. Its fuller and basic meaning is, "The act or art of judging by some standard, criterion, or canon, or a judgment thus formed."

Constructive criticism combines such a judging of any given work with instruction or suggestion for its revision along lines conforming with the standard or criterion. For example, not all stage directors have been or could become good actors. Their chief function, knowing what is essential to convey the best effect to the audience, is to criticize constructively the interpretations of the actors, who may be experts. The director sees the performance as viewed by the audience. Or a literary agent may be unable to write a salable story; but his own livelihood depends upon his ability to criticize constructively the work that is submitted to him—to tell just where a given story or plot is weak and how it may be improved.

like, as.—"D. B. M.," Lincoln, Neb.—Altho condemned by many as vulgar or slovenly, *like* used for *as* is to be found in the works of writers of good standing. Berners in 1530 wrote: "Ye have said *lyke* a noble lady ought to say." Elyot in 1531 wrote: "*Like* an excellent Phisitioun cureth moste daungerous diseases, so doth a man that is valyant . . ." Shakespeare in "Pericles," in 1608, (act. i, sc. 1, l. 163) gave us: "*Like* an arrow shot from a well experienced archer hits the marke his eye doth leuell at." Davies (1715) penned: "To act *like* Judith did with Holofernes." And Cardinal Newman (1833): "Stalls *like* in cathedrals." In "Life and Letters" (1840), Washington Irving wrote: "There is more of morning visiting *like* in country life in England." Darwin (1866) wrote: "Unfortunately few have observed *like* you have done." William Morris (1873) penned: "Dreading the model day *like* I used to dread Sunday."

Like as is an English idiom. See Coverdale's Psalms ciii: "*Like as* a father pitieth his own children."

Tin Pan Alley.—"S. M.," Princeton, W. Va.—This term is applied, not to a street, but to an area in New York City which is largely occupied by music publishers, especially the publishers of modern popular songs and arrangements. The area lies, roughly, between 44th and 49th Streets and between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. The designation, *tin pan*, is due to the discordant sounds afflicting the ears of passers-by when different songs or arrangements are being played at one time by various instruments in adjacent publishing houses.



4-8-8-2

A Kansan's friends would not believe it

THIS WINTER, to Southern Pacific's general offices in San Francisco, came a letter from a man in Kansas. Praising the service on Southern Pacific's famed *Overland Limited*, he asked a question about its locomotive. Was the cab really in front, unlike all other steam locomotives he had ever seen, or were his eyes fooling him? His friends in Kansas put the "wrong-end-to" locomotive in the same category with other tall western tales. Would Southern Pacific verify his story? Southern Pacific did.

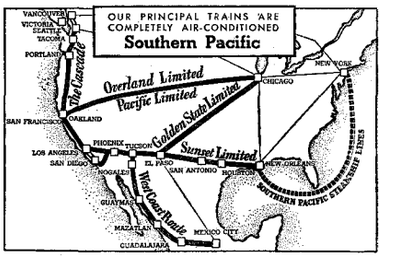
Unique are the great, pug-nosed engines that pull the *Overland Limited* and *Pacific Limited* over California's High Sierra. Because mountain work requires a clearer view of the track ahead, these engines have the cab in front, smokestack in rear. Wheel arrangement, 4-8-8-2 (four small wheels in front, two sets of eight drive wheels, two small wheels in the rear). Technical name, Articulated Consolidation.* Weight, 314 tons. Length, 120 feet.

For skeptical LITERARY DIGEST readers, above is a 4-8-8-2, photographed on the western slope of the High Sierra.

Overland Trail

Shortest route between the east and San Francisco is the Overland Trail the Forty-niners trudged in quest of California gold. On this trail were laid the rails of America's first transcontinental railroad, the Overland Route. And over this route speed the fine, completely air-conditioned trains, *Overland Limited* and *Pacific Limited*. Convenient for business men is the former with its evening departure from Chicago and San Francisco, its early morning arrival. Ideal for sightseers is the latter, which crosses the Rocky Mountains and the High Sierra by daylight.

Sightseers see Salt Lake City (a free side-trip), the spectacular Lucin Causeway across Great Salt Lake, Reno ("Biggest Little City in the World"), many a lake and mountain.



Herewith are Southern Pacific's Four Scenic Routes, which many a passenger uses to "go one way, return another," see twice as much.

Information and literature about a trip west will be gladly furnished by Southern Pacific's Passenger Traffic Manager, Mr. O. P. Bartlett, Dept. LD-32, 310 So. Michigan Blvd., Chicago. Summer excursion roundtrip fares east and west start May 15.

Southern Pacific

*Not to be confused with the "Mallet" type of locomotive, invented by Switzerland's Anatole Mallet.

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Current Poetry

Unpublished poetry is not used in this department. Contributions unaccompanied by postage will not be returned

MARCH MELODY

By Manuela Crosno

I shall stay home and build my fire, to-night—
And let the March wind cry;

Yesterday, a robin came
And spring was in the sky;

Yesterday, the pussy willow
Blushed with new delight—

I shall watch and build a fire, for them, to-night!

Now the wild March whirls gales of vicious rain
And fierce wind drives the storm;

Here inside, a fireplace glows
To keep my cabin warm;

From the logs soft light creeps out
Through the sleeted pane—

Seeking, soothing, guiding; small things in the rain!

I shall stay home and let my fire smoke swing
Against the wind's mad roar;

I could hear a bird cry tossed
Against my shuttered door;

Light will warm my willow blossoms
Where they blindly cling;

I shall build a refuge here—for captive spring!

—*Rose Chalice.*

FOG

By Edith Cherrington

The cold white smoke from the sea rolled in.
In sweeping billows of mist it came,
The cold white smoke from the ocean flame,
A ghost from the water-front. Salt as sin
Was the bitter breath from the heatless fire
That leaped and crackled against the shore,
Rising at times to a mighty roar
When the waves flamed high as a tall church spire—
And the smoke it scattered was dank and thin.
But under the smothering cowl of night
When the damp fire smoldered, the stealthy white,
The cold white smoke from the sea rolled in.

—*The Commonweal*

DESERT DAYS

By Irene H. Kirkbride

I see again that desert shack
And hear the wind now sigh, now rage.
There I am standing in the door,
While you are coming through the sage.

Along the gleaming silver wash,
The gray-green shrubs grow shoulder-high.
Your head's a moving silhouette
Against the changing sunset sky.

Oh, those were days of golden light,
When hopes were always bright and strong!
Life beckoned with a luring hand.
Hearts quickened to the magic song.

My eyes were on a mountain cloud;
And thus I wandered far from you.
You lingered there among the hills.
I own that my regrets were few.

But were time only like a book,
Then I would turn to that year's page,
To stand again beside the door
And watch you coming through the sage!

—*Skyline.*

FLORIDA

By Gilbert Maxwell

This is a country where the smooth sand reaches
Forever seaward under a rainless sky;
Nearer the sun are its lonely beaches;
Under their dunes the prickly sand-spurs lie.
There are these people too, smooth as the sand,
Glossed with the sun, sleek as the wave-washed shores—
Under their outer skins, sharp to the clumsy hand,
Rankle such petty spurs as are not mine, nor yours.

Oh, I am sick, I say, for the blackened water
Smelling of fish, freighted with tug and sail;
Sick for the tars and their ropes, and the barge-man's snub-nosed daughter,
Who clung with her grimy hands, beside us there at the rail.
Lonely am I for the fog and the furious weather,
And the crowds that swarm the ferries even on nights like these
When in the midst of strangers, serene we stood together
There at the lurching prow, chilled and wet to the knees.

—*"Stranger's Garment."* (Dodd Mead & Company, Inc., New York.)

IN THE ALAMO

By Walter R. Adams

Here breathe the garnered relics of the years,
In this old shrine where valor's born anew;
Where pilgrims move so quietly one hears
The echo of long-silent guns sweep through.

Dead tumult stirs. I watch the crimson spill
Of patriot blood, see Bowie—Travis—part
With life as fancy limns their fate . . . a chill,
Half hatred and half pity, cramps my heart.

—*Kaleidograph*

AT NIGHTFALL

By Ellen M. Carroll

After the day and its burning pain,
God, I thank you, for darkness, and rain.

—*Verse Craft*

GILBERT MAXWELL, born in Washington, Georgia, came in 1931 to New York, where he says, "I have since lived by the Grace of God, my wits, and the generosity of my friends. Posed for commercial photography, was a check-room boy, typed manuscripts, wrote poetry. Sometimes I was hungry." He is the author of two books of poems.

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Science and Medicine

Scanning Fifty-Mile Shadow

Astronomers to Spend Thousands Gathering in Russia, Siberia, and Japan for Eclipse, This Summer's Greatest Solar Show

On the morning of June 19, a round, dark shadow will lie over the Mediterranean sea off Southwestern Greece.

Fifty miles wide, it will sweep in a scimitar-shaped swath across Southern Russia, Siberia, Manchukuo, and the Japanese Island of Hokkaido, and, at evening, will blur out in darkness in the Pacific.

Along that path, at points carefully chosen after anxious scanning of weather-records, scientists representing nearly every civilized country will gather. From the United States, at least three parties are preparing to sail in April for Russia to keep the celestial date, staking thousands of dollars and tons of equipment on the chance of having two and one-half minutes' clear weather when the eclipse goes by.

Last week, at Harvard College Observatory, Dr. Donald Howard Menzel, veteran of similar researches, was beginning his check-ups on instruments to be taken to Russia with the joint expedition he will head, representing Harvard Observatory and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the invitation of Dr. Boris P. Gerasimovic, Director of Pulkowo Observatory at Leningrad, he will join the Russian party near the town of Ak-Bulak, in the Southern Ural mountains.

About two tons of equipment will go with the Harvard party, mostly spectrographs, to be used in studying the sun's chromosphere.

" 'Chromosphere,' " explains a statement from Harvard University, "is a technical name for the outer layers of the sun. It is a sort of rarefied atmosphere that envelops the sun's shining surface.

"There are many problems in connection with the chromosphere."

From Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and the National Geographic Society will go a rival expedition, headed by the Rev. Dr. Paul Aloysius McNally, S.J., Director of the Georgetown College Observatory.

Celestial Stop-Watch

They, too, are interested in the corona. In addition, they expect to "hold a stop-watch on the movements of the solar system, to see if it is running on schedule."

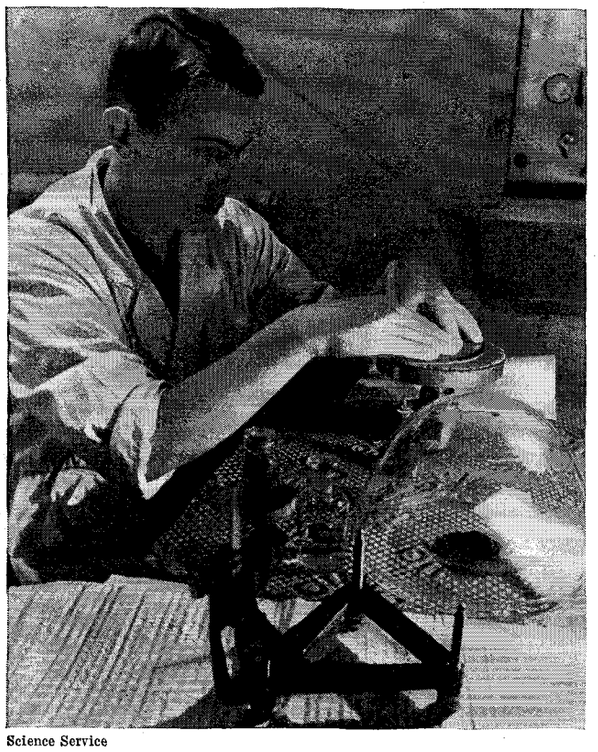
"Movements of the sun, moon and planets," a spokesman for the party recently told the New York *Herald Tribune*, "are predicted with extreme accuracy by astronomers, but the predictions can be checked up only when two heavenly bodies pass each other, as in the case of an eclipse."

At the Cruft Laboratory of Physics, Harvard University, a third party is getting ready for a Russian visit, with the aid of Dr. Harry Rowe Mimno, assistant professor of physics. This group has a different idea.

When the moon's shadow goes rushing across Eastern Europe and Siberia, there will be another "shadow" accompanying it —a shadow invisible to the eye, but obvious enough to the sensitive detector of a radio. This "radio shadow" should be comma-shaped, theory indicates, and it will be following the visible shadow broadside-on, like the crosstree of a mast.

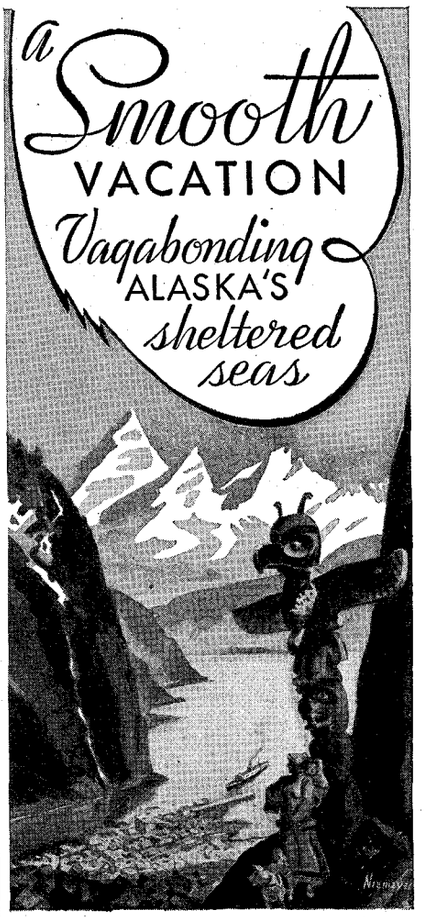
It is caused by the swift passage of the moon through showers of electrified corpuscles shot continually at the earth by the sun. The moon scatters them like an umbrella going swiftly through raindrops. Doctor Mimno's party expects to learn a great deal more about the radio shadow, and, incidentally, something about how those solar corpuscles affect the earth when there isn't an eclipse in progress.

First evidence that the radio shadow existed at all was obtained in 1932, during a total solar eclipse in New England, virtually in the Cruft Laboratory's back-yard. Now, to check up on it, the scientists will have to spend thousands of dollars, give up more than three months of time, and travel 8,000 miles.



Science Service

At the Leningrad Optical Institute, workers are busy grinding lenses for use during the next solar eclipse



THE WEIRDNESS of the Midnight Sun. The longest, most scenic mountain-guarded sea-lane in the world. Deep-walled fjords. Mightiest of roaring glaciers. Greatest mountains on the continent. This is the sort of spectacular adventure Alaska holds for you. Gliding along a smooth, cathedral-aisled ocean trail, one day you call at huge glaciers, other days you sail into fascinating ports, gold-rush towns, totem-guarded villages, historic Russian trading posts. There are days for fun or for just being lazy, on these informal American ships and on interesting tours to fascinating Interior Alaska. Thus you vagabond to the "biggest" vacation money can buy, for so moderate an amount, too, and requiring but regular vacation time. May to September is the time to step aboard a modern, completely air-conditioned train and speed on smooth rails to Seattle for your smooth Alaska vacation cruise on "Sheltered Seas."

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"Every Baby a Perfect Criminal"

Washington Psychiatrist Finds Five Types of Lawbreakers; Murderers Often Mild-Mannered, Harmless Looking

Science Service

"Muscling in" begins at an early age

"Let us get away from the idea that the criminal is a strange monster whose mind works in a perverted manner, whose moral sense is extinct, and who is marked by physical signs of degeneration.

"The criminal is the same physically, and his psychological reactions are the same, as the non-criminal," declares Dr. John Edward Lind, Psychiatrist of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, in *Science News Letter*.

In fact, says Doctor Lind, we all start out as criminals.

"Every baby is a perfect criminal. . . . He recognizes only his own desires and everything else must be subordinate to them. He gives way to his own physical desires whenever he pleases. He demands warmth and food and comfort and howls until he gets them. . . .

"His activities are limited by his physical feebleness; otherwise, he would rob and kill."

Civilizing Process

Fortunately, most babies as they grow older go through a civilizing process. Family, nurse, and, later, teachers instil the social ideals that humanity has been slowly acquiring for thousands of years.

But some children do not receive these ideals. Their lives are warped, instead, by false ideals learned in slum homes, or by family conflicts.

"Psychological studies of some habitual criminals have revealed that their constant warring with society was in reality a symbol of the hate they once felt for a harsh father or an older brother," writes Doctor Lind.

There are, he says, five different kinds of criminals, indicated as statutory, accidental, neurotic, normal, and psychotic.

The statutory criminals are made by laws. Almost any citizen may be a statutory criminal in these days of complex regulations and legislatures working day and night to turn out new ones.

Accidental criminals are those who commit crime under the influence of intense anger or passion, or when pressed by great need. Many murderers fall in this category.

Neurotic criminals are those suffering from some inner conflict, that drives them to steal when they do not need money, or set fire wantonly to property. These are the kleptomaniacs, pyromaniacs, and their kind.

Normal criminals are those who received wrong ideals. In their youth they learned to look upon the corner gangster as a hero. Grown up, they have continually tried to emulate him.

The psychotic criminal is the only one of the group definitely warped mentally. They are a small group, says Doctor Lind, and can usually be quickly recognized by the psychiatrist.

We are accustomed to thinking of murderers as the worst kind of criminals. The Washington psychiatrist says it isn't so.

"When showing a visitor about the criminal insane department of which I am head, I sometimes ask him to pick out three or four inmates he thinks might be murderers. He invariably selects a few rather coarse, rather unintelligent looking, but comparatively harmless persons.

"He doesn't suspect that the mild little man who retreated to his room when visitors were announced, and the somewhat effeminate chap who was crocheting a belt, or the polite young fellow who opened the door for him and helped him on with his overcoat, were all murderers."

Doctors Far North

For thousands of years Eskimos lived and died without knowledge of the white man and his ways, and without his diseases, too.

But white men have long since taken their "civilization" northward. Now they have sent their medicines. Shy Eskimos, having met the kindly white doctors, are learning that their help is useful not only against white men's diseases, but against the physical misfortunes that befall all human beings.

One of the first of the northern medicos was Dr. L. D. Livingstone, who left for the Arctic in 1922; slim, clean-shaven and fresh from his interneship at St. Luke's Hospital in Ottawa. He was a member of the staff of the Canadian Government ship *Arctic*, and his orders were to take medicine to the Eskimos and whites of Baffin Land.

Fourteen years later, he is still slender, but grizzled, weatherwise, and the friend of every Eskimo in the barren lands around Hudson Bay.

"Mention his Eskimo name, Lotak, to any native from Admiralty Inlet to Hudson Strait, and his face is instantly wreathed in smiles," declared L. J. Weeks in *Canadian Forest and Outdoors*.

"Since that time [1922] Doctor Livingstone has not spent a complete year in what we commonly refer to as civilization. But he knows the name and family history, to say nothing of family ailments, of every Eskimo on Baffin Island, and a large proportion of those on adjacent islands around Hudson Bay."

Such a man has to be quick in understanding human nature. To succeed in the northland, he must also have courage, not only to face the weather and the land's privations, but to perform difficult operations under all kinds of difficult and trying conditions.

Aid Expanded

To-day Doctor Livingstone, transferred, is bringing aid to the Eskimos on the western shore of Hudson Bay, at Chesterfield.

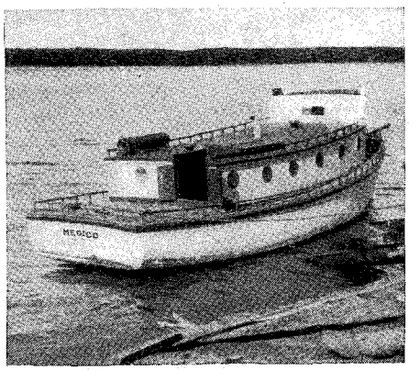
Seven other Canadian Government doctors also are ministering to the Eskimos, all the way across northern Canada from the ice-bound upper reaches of Baffin Island to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, in the far Northwest.

The northernmost post is Aklavik, where the Lindberghs stopped on their flight to China in the summer of 1931. The man there is Dr. J. A. Urquhart, bluff, stocky and an expert dog-team driver. Many a time he has mushed all night, in biting below-zero weather, to reach a sick Eskimo child. Emergency trips of thirty to 100 miles are not uncommon in his "practise."

Eskimos suffer terribly from colds and influenza. The arrival of whaling and trading vessels is followed each year by widespread outbreaks of these ailments.

Another trouble, not reported by the explorers who glorify Eskimo ways of living, are the dietary distresses of these people.

"In the Mackenzie River area," says Allen J. Baxter, in *Canadian Forest and Outdoors*, "it was not uncommon for 90 per cent. of the cases treated at the mission hospitals to be due to wrong feeding of infants on rich, oily flesh of muskrats during the spring hunting season."



Courtesy Canadian Forest and Outdoors Magazine

One method of making calls in northern Canada: Dr. J. A. Urquhart's "Medico"

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Press

"Come-Hithery" News

Rime and Alliteration, Snap and Imagination, on Toledo Blade

Writing newspaper head-lines is, at best, a brain-cracking job. Good headings require drama, imagination, punch—plus a precision that makes it necessary to count the letters in each word.

To these requirements, Grove Patterson, Editor of the Toledo *Blade*, has added another. As a result, says last week's *Editor & Publisher*, "life is no bed of roses on the *Blade* copy-desk.

"Rime, alliteration, even lyrical poetry have been brought into use as the inspired copy-readers outdo each other."

For "GP"—as the dynamic President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors is known to the *Blade* staff—wants, "in this age of competition" with other news agencies, a "come-hithery" quality in his heads.

"Without analyzing their own reactions," says Mr. Patterson in a wire to THE LITERARY DIGEST, "readers will find themselves liking the paper that has color in the heads, and growing tired of the paper whose heads may be ever so proper, and yet tell the news in a dull, unimaginative way.

"In demanding snap and imagination, however, the editor must watch that the desk doesn't go a little crazy.

"I like, when the story warrants, a little riming in heads, a little alliteration, or a little slang; but I should not like to read a paper in which all the heads were funny or poetic or alliterative or slangy. As in all things else in this world and the world to come, I hope good taste will prevail."

© Harris & Ewing

Grove Patterson

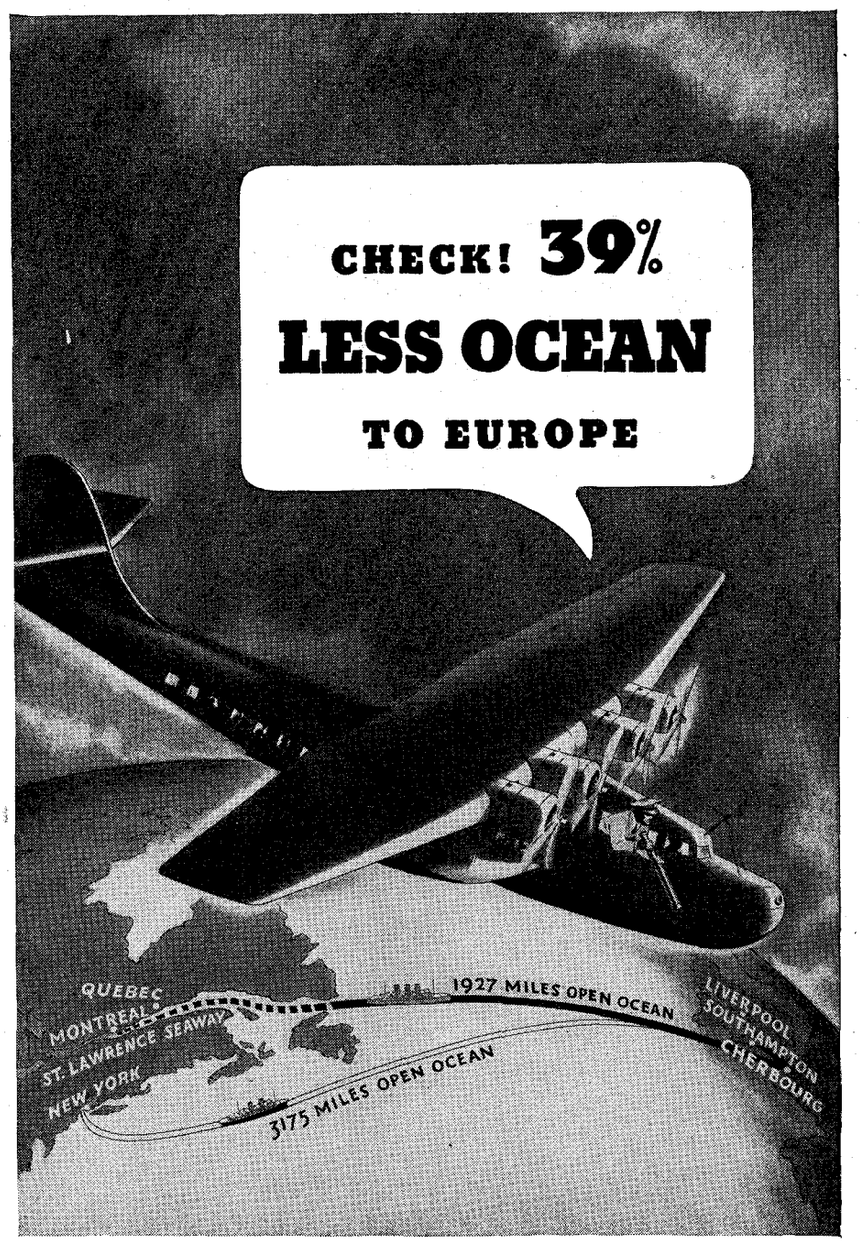
Following these precepts — with one eye on good taste and the other on "come-hithery" imagination —*Blade* copy-readers have written, according to *Editor & Publisher*, the following head-lines:

CROONER IS HER
HIM OF HATE

PARIS MAY SEE
DUELIN' UNLESS
THEY'RE FOOLIN'

TELEGRAM READ IN
NICK OF TIME SAVES MARY
FROM TRIAL FOR CRIME
Ex-Follies Girl Winces, Otherwise Evinces
Only Ire Despite Rescue Wire

No wonder, as *Editor & Publisher* reports, the "copy-reader who used to bat out his head-line, then read the comics, now stares into space seeking an elusive word, or madly thumbs a syllabus."



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Labor

Rail Savings *vs.* Jobs

200,000 Employees Face Ouster in Terminal Coordination

In 1920 the railroads of America employed 2,200,000 men, a number equivalent to the combined populations of Philadelphia and Providence.

Thereafter, however, with competing forms of transportation cutting into rail revenues, the number dropped to 1,660,000 by 1929 and hit a low of 970,000 in 1933, but rose slightly to 1,000,000 by 1936.

Under the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933, Joseph B. Eastman, Transportation Coordinator, worked out a scheme to eliminate waste and rescue the lines from their plight. By combining railroad terminals in eleven major cities he could save millions annually—$10,000,000 in Chicago alone. But coordination means that 200,000 men would lose jobs.

Unions Aroused

The powerful railway men's unions clamored for protection. Unable to negotiate satisfactory terms with railway executives, they sponsored the Wheeler-Crosser Bill, giving the worker one year's "discharge wages." The roads declare this prohibitive.

Last week the issue was aired in the press, which published a letter by President Roosevelt to both rail and labor executives. The President urged that they reach an agreement among themselves, instead of turning to Congress. He offered his services as negotiator.

"A critical situation prompts this letter," he wrote. "It is common knowledge that there is much waste in railroad operation, caused by the great number of railroad companies, and that much of it can be avoided either by consolidation or by greater cooperation. . . . The tide of traffic is rising. . . . In the long run the employees will surely gain from maximum efficiency and economy in railroad operation.

Protection Plea

"But sudden steps in this direction may cause temporary hardships. The employees are entitled to protection. . . .

"It is a matter which is capable of being settled to better advantage by negotiation than by legislation."

To *The Wall Street Journal* the President's stand was "one of the strongest he has taken against demands of organized labor."

"What the President is trying to tell the railroad union officials and the railroad managers as well," declared Bernard Kilgore, ace commentator for the same journal, "is that they are all in the same boat and if they don't take a longer-range view of the problem, they'll all be out of luck.

"It took considerable courage for the President to sponsor a policy of more jobs in the long run by reducing labor waste in the short run."

With an undertone of irony, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* observed:

"It would be pleasant to interpret Mr.

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Roosevelt's remarks as referring not only to the bill for terminal consolidations, but to other pending legislation in Congress, which goes much further toward burdening the railroads just as they show signs of struggling out of the depression. Unfortunately, his statement bears no such liberal construction."

Union men, tho willing to confer, were critical.

A. F. Whitney, president of the powerful Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, wired THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"Huge payments to bondholders, plus government-subsidized waterways, are the major causes of the railroads' distress. The earnings and the jobs of employees have been reduced over 50 per cent. since 1920.

"President Roosevelt's scheme suggests further sacrifices from employees, the destruction of property values in many communities, and the enlargement of our overcrowded bread lines."

Elevator Strike Ends

In the two weeks that elapsed before New York's elevator strike was finally settled, the city had ample time to reflect how much of its daily life depended upon elevator cables.

The strike had spread to the Times Square skyscraper area, to The Bronx, Brooklyn, and across the Hudson to Newark, New Jersey, affecting hotels, as well as office and apartment buildings.

Nevertheless, comparatively few of the city's 41,649 elevators—which travel 100,000 miles a day with 15,000,000 passengers—were stopped. In most of the 2,194 buildings affected strike-breakers manned the lifts soon after the old crews walked out.

Conference followed conference as Mayor F. H. LaGuardia strove patiently for peace between the Realty Advisory Board and the Building Service Employees' Union. But night after night the conferences blew up.

First, the realty men refused to discuss the union's demand for a closed shop. The union yielded, and truce seemed certain.

© International

The strike: Eighty years ago, Elisha James Otis did not foresee what might happen

Press Attitude

Even those newspapers unsympathetic to the strikers' aims urged the realty men to hesitate no longer. The New York *Herald Tribune*, for instance, advised:

"We have said before that some of the original demands of the union were preposterous. We have congratulated the realty interests on their stand against a closed shop. But the Mayor's formula, to which the union agreed unconditionally, ruled out the closed shop. The other side, we believe, will be making a great mistake if it allows itself to be maneuvered into seeming to refuse to meet the employees half-way."

The realty men, however, drew up a new set of conditions for arbitration, including a clause for retaining strike-breakers in lieu of regular operators. The union balked.

"It is unthinkable," explained William D. Rawlins, Executive Secretary of the Realty Board, "that honest, good employees [substitutes for strikers] who have helped to keep the city going in the face of danger, upon the understanding that their jobs were to be permanent, should be thrown out on the street and their jobs given to their tormentors."

To which union officials retorted with: ". . . Diabolical, un-American scheme to crush their American right to strike."

And the New York *Post* wrote hotly:

"After all its crocodile tears about the poor public, the Realty Advisory Board is still on the picket-line and refuses to end the strike. Instead of making some small concessions, after all those made by the union, it piles up new obstacles to settlement—notably its demand to keep strike-breakers instead of reinstating all strikers. It is taking the Mayor and the city for a ride."

Irate View

Even more irate, *America*, scholarly Catholic weekly, created a stir when it described the strike as a "picture of the stupidity of modern capitalism," proof that "'big business' is . . . in the argot of the street, 'plain dumb.'"

"It is the old story of capitalism running wild, with civil authority standing by complacently," concluded *America*. "The owners now desire to recoup themselves in some degree by cutting wages to the bone. But that is a remedy which can not be allowed. We can not possibly admit that business has a right to pay its employees less than a living wage."

Finally, on the fifteenth day, after seventeen weary hours of negotiation, peace was made. The realty men agreed to take all the strikers back; the union surrendered completely on its closed shop demand; and both promised to submit wages and hours to arbitration.

New York sat back and heaved a big sigh of relief.

All of which could hardly have been foreseen eighty years ago, when Elisha James Otis had a steam-engine in the Crystal Palace Exposition hoist him twenty-five feet on a little wooden platform; and then, before a gaping crowd, cut the rope to test his *pièce de résistance*—a safety device.

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MARITIME PROVINCES OF CANADA
ITALY SANTO DOMINGO HAITI
and many other West Indies lands

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Blomberg: Hitler's Mailed Fist

General With Junker Background Threw in Lot With Nazi Leader—Now He Commands Army Defiantly Posted in Rhineland

Hitler's mailed fist, Col.-Gen. Werner E. F. von Blomberg, whose well-equipped, trained, and efficient Army now occupies the Rhineland, dislikes publicity.

Fifty-eight, tacitly efficient, undeviating from a purpose, quiet and modest, he is relatively little known.

"Born in rustic Stargard on the River Ihna," says Roger Shaw in *Review of Reviews*, "he was educated according to Hoyle at the Lichterfelde Military Academy, near Berlin, and was a mere captain in 1914.

"Then came brilliant World War service on the General Staff, a slight wound, the highest of old Prussian medal-crosses. . . .

"After the War, he remained in the Army, the volunteer Reichswehr founded in 1920. He became Reichswehr district commander in Southwestern Stuttgart, and, later, at Königsberg, in East Prussia, where he became a great friend of President von Hindenburg, whose ancestral home was not far away.

"Our Werner, who has the singular faculty for making influential friends, was on the way up. In the Hitler Cabinet of early 1933 he landed on top."

Political General

He is a member of an ancient noble family of East Prussia. His pro-Nazism, according to T. R. Ybarra in *Collier's*, "is deemed by some people in Berlin the main reason for his having been placed at the head of the War Ministry.

"Indeed, it is whispered that he is there 'because he was the first Regular Army officer to take Hitler seriously.' . . .

"Soon after he became head of the War Ministry . . . Hitler said of him with much enthusiasm: 'Von Blomberg is a man of honor from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet.'

"He is tall and thin. As you would expect from one who has been a soldier since boyhood, he carries himself stiffly. His features are sharp, his usual expression severe.

"His favorite exercise is horseback-riding. . . . He is a tireless worker. Yet, despite his cold temperament, and his devotion to duty, he is possessed of social graces which make him a valuable asset to Germany's present Government in drawing-rooms and banquet-halls. Even in his most relaxed moments, tho, he remains uncommunicative. . . .

"He is a widower. He has a son who is an Army officer, and a daughter who keeps house for him.

"Five years ago he went to the United States, on a German military mission, and spent two months there. He visited several of our cities, inspected the battle-field at Gettysburg, learned much concerning our Army's methods."

In addition to horses General von Blomberg's hobbies are books and the opera.

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Gen. Werner von Blomberg is, to Hitler, "a man of honor" from head to toe

He speaks English fluently, and likes to read books in English. Some time ago he sent his daughter to England to live with a family there and learn the language.

In 1934, Hitler was administering the oath to the Army. There was a hitch. General von Blomberg's persuasiveness induced the ancient military clans and blue-blooded princes to swear fealty to the ex-lance-corporal.

The Clarion, London Laborite weekly, said of him some time ago:

"If the Nazis break down, and chaos is threatening, von Blomberg will take over the Regency of Germany."

Frank: Liberal Educator

Always a controversial figure, Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, and nationally known liberal educator, was the center of a whirlpool of rumors last week.

Silent himself, he paid no outward attention to published stories that his resignation as head of the Madison institution of learning would be announced before the end of the school-year. Nor did he comment on the report that his stock had been stanchly boosted by some at the Regents' closed session when a review of his administration was presented.

Doctor Frank has been President of the University since 1925. Before that he was Editor-in-Chief of *Century Magazine* for four years; Associate Editor from 1919 to 1921. For some time earlier he was associated with Edward A. Filene of Boston.

Born in Queen City, Missouri, October 1, 1887, he obtained his B.A. at Northwestern University in 1912. To-day he is dark-haired, baldish, beginning to add a little weight to his formerly trim figure. He moves about smoothly, and meets people with a penetrating glance.

Frequently mentioned as a possible keynoter at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland next June, he is a democratic member of the Party. He raids the ice-box at his home with his chauffeur when they return from long rides. On trips he frequently stops at a road-side stand to munch a frankfurter.

He is a stickler for principles, but has the reputation of often being late at dinner-parties. This is the result of deliberate tardiness during prohibition days. His hosts would serve cocktails. To avoid embarrassing them by a refusal—he felt that as University head he had to refuse—he would designedly turn up late.

Urban Vintage

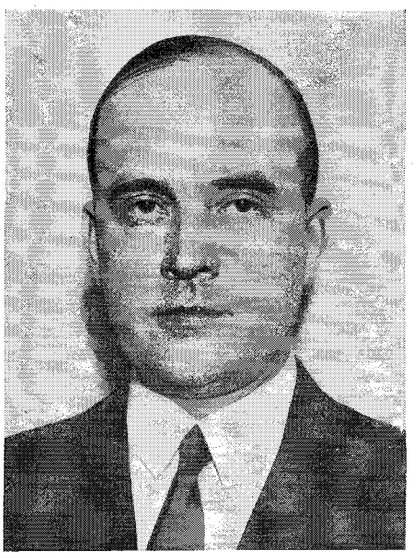
"It may be noted," Lemuel Parton once said of him in a Consolidated News Features copyrighted article, "that he is distinctly of the urban vintage—member of exclusive New York clubs, a leading 'litterateur' while still a graduate. . . ."

"His earlier background, tho, is rural. He went to Northwestern University from the little school-house in Greentop, Missouri, where his father and brother were teachers. . . .

"Even in his youth he was a brilliant speaker, earning money for his lectures."

At one time, as a boy preacher, he handled the overflow from Billy Sunday's meetings. To-day he is one of the most effective speakers in America.

His hobbies are golfing—he plays in the mid-eighties—and swimming. He is a good diver. He smokes cigarettes, an occasional stogie, and a pipe. Sometimes he produces the pipe at a banquet.



Wide World

Dr. Glenn Frank, "a stickler for principles" but often late for dinner-parties

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Radio

To Presidency *via* Air

How Republican Rivals Compare With Roosevelt at Microphone

"If a pleasing and persuasive microphone manner is a primary requisite in modern political campaigning, then the 'inside boys' here in Washington are in more or less common agreement that President Roosevelt will enter the election lists this summer with a distinct advantage over any one the Republicans may pick to oppose him," Martin Codel, Publisher of *Broadcasting and Broadcast Advertising*, writes in his own magazine.

"From the radio view-point not a single one of the potential Republican stalking horses compares with the President as a broadcast orator—and comparisons are possible almost any night of the week as the Republican possibilities are heard over the air. . . .

"President Roosevelt is far and away the most striking 'radio personality' who has ever occupied the White House or any other high Federal office since broadcasting began on a national scale some ten or twelve years ago. . . .

"Other than President Roosevelt, few of the speakers, in the consensus here [Washington] are particularly appealing as 'radio personalities.'

Borah's Voice

"1. Senator Borah is undoubtedly a consummate orator . . . but, like Al Smith, he apparently needs an audience to pep him up, at least as indicated by his recent talks. As a trained, polished orator, he, along with Charles Evans Hughes, was the radio speechmaking bulwark of the first Hoover campaign.

"But lately his voice has grown somewhat cold, tho his speeches are clear and incisive, and a loss of old-time vigor is detectable. Borah, it is said, intends to do nearly all his campaigning *via* the radio.

"2. Herbert Hoover has at last added human appeal to his speeches, is not above an occasional quip and wise-crack and has generally undergone an amazing metamorphosis from his dull speechmaking as President and Presidential candidate. . . . He has become definitely an interesting personality on the radio.

"3. Governor Alf Landon has been heard least on the air of all the potential G. O. P. nominees, and radio men are inclined to catalog his speaking manner as being as colorless as that of Coolidge.

"Newspaper men who know him say his conversational voice is a good one and pleasant, but on the radio it is high-pitched and strident and lacks warmth.

"One observer called him a 'cornfield speaker' who needs more training and experience in the peculiar technique of the microphone. . . .

"4. Frank Knox is another whose voice does not sound natural over the radio, who pitches his speech at high level and stays there, and who lets himself be carried away by flights of his own oratory. He needs

At certain times it is far from wise,
To be unrestrained before female eyes,
Or say what you really want to say,
With adequate words in a colorful way!
So try to pretend that you still like dogs,
That there isn't a tear in the Sunday togs—
Be calm . . collected . . pull down your vest,
Let the yellow package put nerves at rest,
It costs you no more to enjoy the best, *to* . . .

Compose yourself with
Beech-Nut
the **QUALITY** *gum*

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Preface by Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, City of New York

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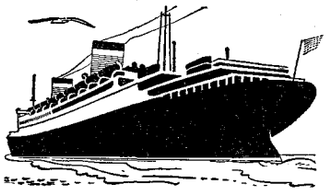

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to relax . . . which is the real secret of the Roosevelt radio success.

"His is not an unfriendly voice, but it is inclined to be raspy and does not hold attention readily.

"5. Senator Arthur Vandenberg is reputed to be a commanding platform orator . . . who can 'ad lib' or extemporize on his feet very readily. But again he demonstrates that old-time flashes of oratory are not as effective *via* the radio as from the platform.

"His speeches are so well thought out and prepared that some radio observers think he is losing much of his potential effectiveness by failing to take lessons in what they call microphone technique.

"6. Senator L. J. Dickinson, despite the fact that he has spoken on the radio perhaps more often than any of the other Republican hopefuls, is another 'cornfield orator' who could stand a lot of training.

"His is a booming, stentorian voice that radio-control engineers have to tone down too much for his own good.

"The foregoing are reactions which may be disputed in many quarters, but they are frank and honest reactions of persons rather well qualified to judge who were asked for judgments free from partizan bias. . . ."

Radio Wins Noted Writer

Dorothy Thompson, author of books, magazine articles, and newspaper stories, who was once kicked out of Germany because of an article which ruffled Hitler's feelings, now makes her début as a regular NBC radio news-commentator.

Every other Tuesday she will be heard on the Woman's Radio Review.

Blue-eyed, vivacious, Miss Thompson, who in private life is the wife of Sinclair Lewis, the only American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature, was born in Lancaster, New York, in 1894.

Back in 1920, with $150 in her purse and a B.A. from Syracuse University, she sailed for Europe, determined to conquer as a foreign correspondent.

She was naive, charming, good-looking, and she had virtually no knowledge of journalism. But she knew how to write and she had an enormous capacity for making friends. They helped her over many a rough spot. She learned quickly—brilliantly. By 1928 she was the best-known American woman reporter in Europe. Today her fame is world-wide.

Heroine of "Beats"

With a razor-edged sense of news-values, she has been the heroine of many a "beat" that filled older and more experienced newspaper men with envy.

Once, with the aid of a friendly Irishman, Captain Pedlow, Red Cross Commissioner for Hungary, she obtained an exclusive interview with Emperor Charles, following his abortive attempt to regain the Hungarian throne. He was in hiding and she was the only newspaper correspondent with wits enough to wangle her way into his carefully guarded quarters.

" 'I'll never forget the faces of the men reporters who saw us drive away from the hotel,' " Marjorie Shuler in *The Christian Science Monitor* quotes Captain Pedlow as saying. " 'They knew she was going to get the only eye-witness story and there wasn't a thing they could do about it.'

"What no one else knew at the time," continues Miss Shuler, "was that Dorothy was again at the business of beating the censors, for she smuggled messages between the members of the royal family, pitiful, reassuring messages of the heart and not of politics."

Active as Writer

Miss Thompson's radiobroadcasting will not keep her from her typewriter. She is signed up to do a triweekly news-evaluation column for the New York *Herald Tribune*. An article by her appears in the current *Cosmopolitan*. In it she sums up the changes effected in women's lives during the past fifty years.

"Is women's place in the home?" she asks, and answers:

"There are eleven million women wage-earners in the United States. Women own approximately one-half of the nation's

Wide World

Dorothy Thompson, writer, radio commentator, and wife of Sinclair Lewis

wealth and are estimated to control 90 per cent. of our spending power. . . . One would have thought the question was settled. But it is not settled . . . there is a growing resentment in the whole western world against the rôle played by women in this moment of the century. In the fifty years since *Cosmopolitan* has been appearing a revolution has taken place—a revolution in the relations between men and women. . . .

"That men blame women for [present conditions] is the highest compliment they can pay them. For it means that they look upon women as the integrating force in society; that they hold women responsible for creating the tone of civilization and giving it content."

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Sport and Sportsmen

Luck, Brains, and Butter

All Three Have Contributed to Victories at Aintree, Where the Grand National Steeplechase Will Be Run Off Next Week

Compared with the Grand National Steeplechase which will be run at Aintree, England, March 27, the rest of the world's horse-races over fences shrink to puny insignificance.

One reason why the Grand National perches proudly at the top of the world's steeplechase events is that millions of people have a chance—altho a slim one—to win several hundred thousand dollars if they are fortunate enough to hold a winning ticket in the Irish Hospital sweepstakes on the race. Another is that it literally is the toughest steeplechase there is.

"No greater honor can come to horse or rider," Paul Brown writes in the current issue of *Horse and Horsemen*, "than to win this spectacular event—four miles and 856 yards over thirty fences—which this year has its ninety-eighth running.

Bus-Horse a Winner

"There are seven men now in the United States who have had a try at it, and an American rider still has to score his first victory. One American-bred horse, Rubio, which once pulled a bus, won in 1908. And three Americans have had their names in the list of winning owners: Stephen Sanford, with Sergeant Murphy in 1923; A. Charles Schwartz with Jack Horner in 1926, and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark with Kellsboro' Jack in 1933."

George H. ("Pete") Bostwick, outstanding amateur American rider, will have his third try in the Grand National. His mount again will be Castle Irwell.

Because the course is so stiff, the business of picking a winner is more than hazardous. Last year Golden Miller, 1934 winner, ran as the shortest priced (2-1) favorite in the long history of the National. Racing in second place, the Miller threw his rider at the tenth obstacle. A groan went up from his thousands of supporters, but a victory for the Miller would probably have shot hundreds of book-makers into bankruptcy.

First run under its present name in 1839, the Aintree classic is as colorful as any other event of its kind, more so than most. Moifaa, an elephantine swayback from New Zealand, won in 1904. His story is one of the most fantastic of all those connected with the history of the Grand National.

Shipwreck Survivor

"After a voyage half-way around the world," W. J. Macbeth wrote in the *New York Herald Tribune*, "Moifaa was shipwrecked off the coast of Ireland and was believed drowned. Two weeks later Irish fishermen found him unharmed on the shores of an uninhabited island whither he had swum many miles to safety. He seemed none the worse from living on his own a fortnight after the buffetings of an angry sea.

"Trained at the Fairyhouse course in Ireland, Moifaa eventually arrived at Aintree in superb condition."

Other winners have included the son of a horse that drew a plow, a horse which pulled a pedler's wagon and many which had been rejected by their breeders as unfit for racing only to be spotted as Aintree possibilities by shrewder horsemen.

The most dreaded hazard in the steeplechasing world is Becher's Brook, sixth jump on the course, which takes its name from the rider who fell into the brook and stayed there to save his life.

Becher's is a thorn fence four feet, ten inches high, three feet, three inches wide, with a natural brook on the far side, five feet, six inches wide. It is a blind approach and a tricky hurdle. The precipitate drop on the far side is greater than the horse expects from the approach.

Many riders have followed Captain Becher's example, if not the first time around, then the second. The course has to be negotiated twice.

Last year, Major Noel Furlong's Reynoldstown, an 18-1

Wide World

Reynoldstown (in the background), 1935 winner, taking the last open ditch at Aintree

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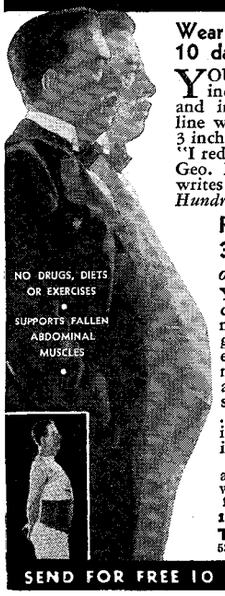

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shot, passed John Hay Whitney's Thomond II in the final stretch to win. Golden Miller, an early favorite this year, will not get the support he had last year because of his habit of refusing to jump and throwing his rider, a custom he seems to have strengthened in his performances this year.

The best time ever recorded in the National was the 9:20 2/5 made by Golden Miller in 1934. The biggest purse went to Gregalach, a 100-1 shot, which earned $64,625 for his owner in 1929.

To win the National, a horse must be good, his rider almost perfect, and both must get the breaks. Occasionally something more is needed, as Alan Fox-Hutchinson points out in *The Spur:*

"Of all the cunning but legitimate means used to win the Grand National, the most brilliant is that associated with Grudon's victory when ridden by Arthur Nightingall in 1901.

"In that year, the race was run in an appalling snow-storm. While the horses were being saddled, it occurred to Grudon's owner, Mr. Bletsoe, that if he stuffed his horse's hoofs with something, the snow would not be able to ball there. Butter seemed the easiest 'stuffing' obtainable at short notice, and after a hurried visit to a grocer's shop he filled Grudon's feet with several pounds of it. The result was an easy win from horses less cunningly equipped and in consequence exhausted by slipping at the fences."

Boom in Bowling

The thirty-sixth annual American Bowling Congress opened in Indianapolis last week in an atmosphere that might have been the bouncing offspring of a Hollywood first night and an Army-Navy football game.

State and city officials, local and national bowling leaders, five newsreel-companies, and a national radio hook-up combined to emphasize that bowling is one of the most popular "participant" winter sports.

The tournament, which lasts for thirty-seven days and nights, drew a team entry of 2,853 quintets, a new record, and a total entry fee of $162,940, a new high. Prize-money, also a record, will total $108,293. One team came from Honolulu, and 392 other cities sent representatives.

The American Bowling Congress is not plagued by the problem of professionalism.

Just why was explained last week by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"It will be hard for other sections of the country to understand how 15,000 persons can be assembled to compete in a 'scratch' event—no handicaps go. It will also mystify some of our purists as to how amateurs and professionals both compete—for practically every bowler professionalized himself by rolling for cash prizes.

"The American Bowling Congress is for cash prizes, and, so, under A.A.U. rules, all bowlers who compete would be disqualified. Wouldn't that be a wholesale suspension—15,000 at one blow!

"Several far more highly publicized sports than bowling might profit by studying the A.B.C. of sport—the American Bowling Congress."

Bowling was "publicized" in the current issue of *Collier's* by Robert Harron, who traces the popularity of the sport back to 1880, and produces figures indicating that there are 8,000,000 "bowling addicts" in this country to-day.

According to Mr. Harron, there are 10,000 bowling academies, clubs, schools, and parish-houses where one may bowl on alleys conforming to the requirements of the A.B.C.

Of the 8,000,000 bowlers, 300,000 are actively registered members of the A.B.C. Outside the A.B.C. ranks, there are hundreds of thousands of women "bowling for health," and, presumably, fun.

Mangin Wins Again

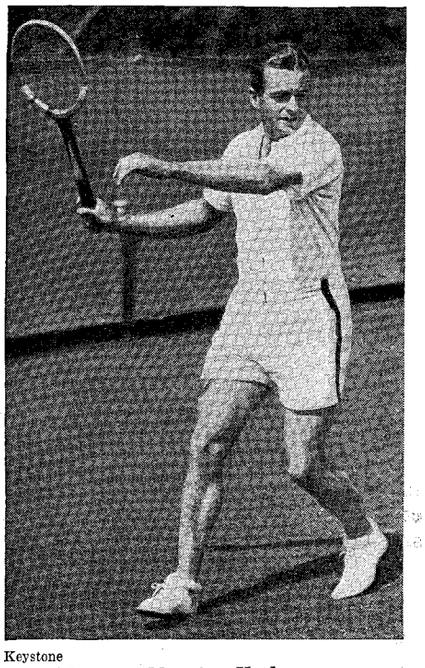
Few sports draw fewer cash customers than the national indoor tennis championships. Last week, Gregory Mangin of New York, fifth ranking player of the United States, won his fourth indoor title in five years before fewer than 1,000 spectators.

Mangin took the title in an hour and one-half, beating Leonard Hartman, 6-1, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. The champion's hitting was so ferocious that Hartman was off balance much of the time and his backhand, usually effective, was ripped to pieces by Mangin's sledge-hammer drives.

Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia, wife of the well-known doubles player, had little trouble winning the women's indoor final from Miss Norma Taubele, 6-4, 6-3.

One reason for the poor attendance at the recent indoor tournaments has been the failure of the outstanding players to compete. When Jean Borotra of France and William T. Tilden 2d used to play in the event, the galleries were packed.

This year, the tournament went into the red and stayed there. Herbert Allan of the New York *Post* suggested a solution to the problem. He urged that Mangin be made permanent indoor champion, and that the tournament be abandoned during his lifetime.



Keystone

Gregory Mangin: He has won four tennis titles in five years

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Finance and Industry

Expansion in Profits

Reports Show Broadness of Recovery, But Lack of Uniformity

Most earnings reports for last year made pleasant reading for stockholders.

In its current bulletin, the National City Bank of New York reports that some 895 industrial and trading corporations showed "combined net profits, less deficits, of approximately $952,000,000 in 1935, which compares with $648,000,000 for the same companies in 1934 and represents an increase of 46.9 per cent."

Also noting the broadness of recovery, Ward Gates in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, moved along to the next point, the lack of uniformity. "Some companies have swung rapidly into high earning power," he said, "while others have as yet managed to do little more than eliminate deficits."

Reports flowing in bore this out.

General Foods Corporation, which paid out $9,452,592 in dividends to stockholders in 1935, reported preliminary earnings of $2.23 a common share for last year, compared with $2.12 in 1934.

Gains in Others

"General Foods' physical volume of sales in 1935 approximated its record year of 1934," commented President Clarence Francis. Sales in dollars during 1935 were the largest since 1930.

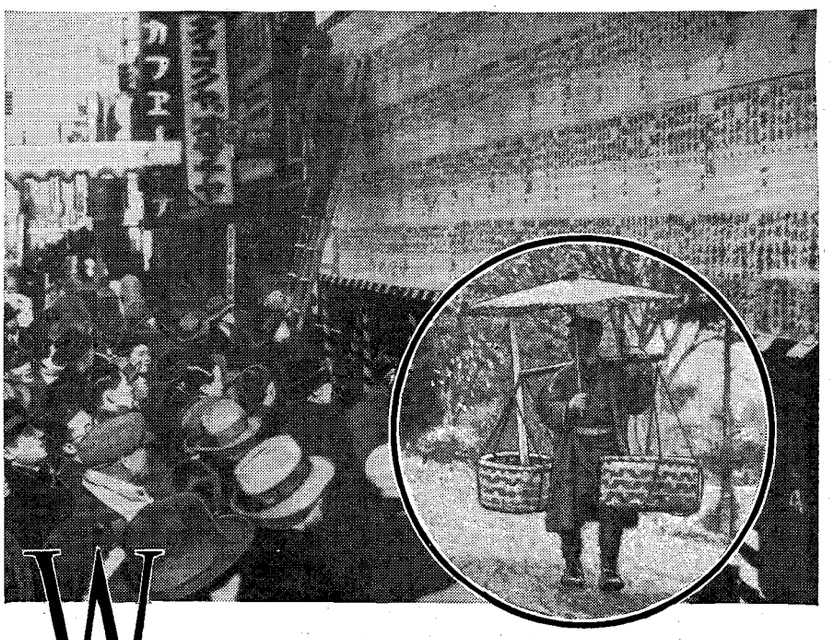
In spite of a net sales increase of 6.36 per cent., Fisk Rubber Corporation showed a net loss of about $275,000 for 1935, after a profit of $728,697 for the previous year.

President Edward D. Levy told stockholders that taxes of all kinds for 1935 amounted to "more than four times our loss . . . or equal to approximately $2.70 per share of common stock." He attributed the loss chiefly to increased manufacturing costs, principally in the price of rubber.

The North American Company, big public utility holding company, sent a report to stockholders showing a gain of nearly 30 per cent. in earnings available for common stock, lifting the figure to $1.35 a share for 1935, as against $1.04 in 1934. Taxes for 1935 totaled $14,737,226, President James F. Fogarty revealed, which represented 13.77 cents out of every dollar of operating revenues.

The American Sugar Refining Company is an important Cuban sugar producer and leads in the domestic sugar refining industry. Earl D. Babst, Chairman, reported earnings for last year equal to 93 cents a share on the common stock, against $3.56 a share in 1934. Taxes increased from $2 to about $2.50 for each share.

"Dividends of $2 per share were paid on the common stock," Mr. Babst said, "in contrast with an annual average of $6.71 since the company was organized forty-five years ago in 1891." He asserted that the Government, by granting refined sugar quotas to Cuba and Hawaii and other Island dependencies, surrendered "a substantial part of the home market to tropical refiners employing tropical labor."



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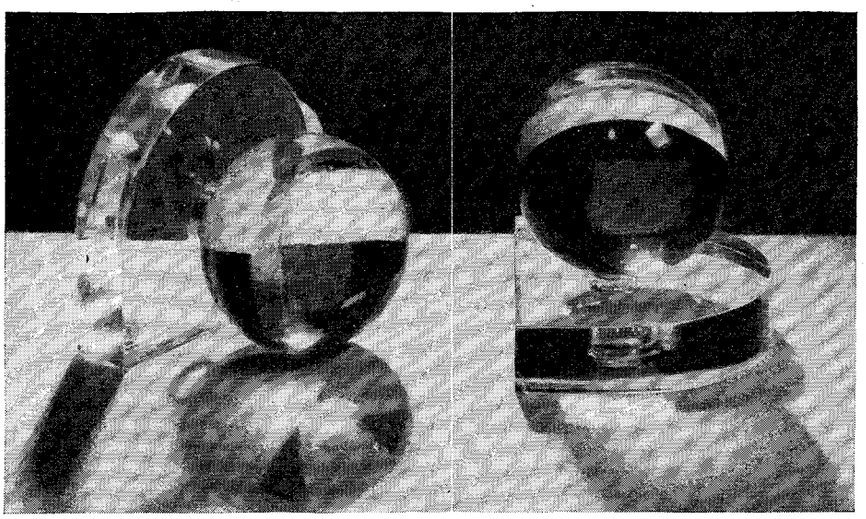


Photographs Courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum

The latest book-ends, at the 1936 exhibition of the American Glass Industries

Unhappy Job pauses in his Biblical lament to compare the value of wisdom with that of gold and glass. Pliny records that the Emperor Nero paid the equivalent of $3,500,000 for a goblet of rare milky white myrrhine glass.

Rich men treasured glass centuries before the birth of Christ.

This week in three low-ceilinged, black-pillared rooms of the domed Brooklyn Museum, lights sparkle on the more beautiful tho less rare treasures of the modern glass world. Such great manufacturers as Fostoria, Steuben, Libbey, Pittsburgh Plate, Owens-Illinois, and others have sent samples of their art, some lovely, some useful, and some both.

But organizations other than glass manufacturers have contributed to the exhibition: institutes of design, trade publications, optical firms, motor-car companies, and colleges. And the exhibit gains significance since it marks the first time that all these agencies have cooperated in an undertaking.

The whole glass industry, in an optimistic mood due to favorable earnings reports, will applaud the timing of the exposition—at the beginning of the glass-promotion season, and its purpose—to educate the public to appreciate good glassware.

Modern Triumphs

Altho the ancients admired glass, writes Philip N. Youtz in the handbook of the exhibition, it is only in very recent times that workers have found its exact chemical and physical composition.

"The manufacture of glass until modern times had been a rather vague empirical process, not an exact predictable technique," he says.

To-day there is nothing vague about the glass industry. Few manufacturers have shown nimbler skill in adapting their products to changing times.

As exhibit one, there are the new glass bricks, for which architects have found many uses.

"We are just becoming aware that glass can be used for other things besides drinking tumblers, milk bottles, and windows," says an article on architectural glass in the exhibition handbook.

"To-day we visualize cities with buildings constructed of concrete, steel, and glass. Even streets paved with glass!

"There are two glass houses in Manhattan to-day. . . Glass brick has been very widely used to replace plate glass in store fronts, in barroom interiors, etc.

"Glass tiles are used in a highly spectacular manner by a gasoline company for their service stations. They built the entire buildings of glass, colored in their characteristic brilliant colors, and illuminated them at night from within."

A specially-constructed wall of glass bricks at the Brooklyn exhibit shows their beauty and usefulness. Displays reveal how they are made.

However many Americans may live in glass houses, it seems certain many will make use of the new top-of-stove glassware designed for use directly over the flame. Its manufacturer, the Corning Glass Works, claims it is twice as resistant to heat as the old glass ovenware.

With these new dishes the clever housewife may see how the food is cooking, and may pop the food from flame to oven without transferring dishes. Left-over baked beans may be heated again in the same dish in which they are put in the ice-box.

Glass, of course, is a well-known heat resistor. Then why not some form of glass insulation for the nation's walls? asked the industry's scientists. The result, after eleven years of patient research, is glass wool, which is glass drawn out in fibers from one-seventh to one-fiftieth the size of a human hair.

In a mass, it looks like cotton batting, but retains all the insulating properties of glass. The fibers are so strong that yarn made from them can be spun into cloth!

Movies of Processes

For visitors to the exhibit who are curious to know how workmen put the designs on their prize tumblers, there will be movies and working models to show each process.

Some of the methods John T. Ogden describes in "Making the Most of Glass."

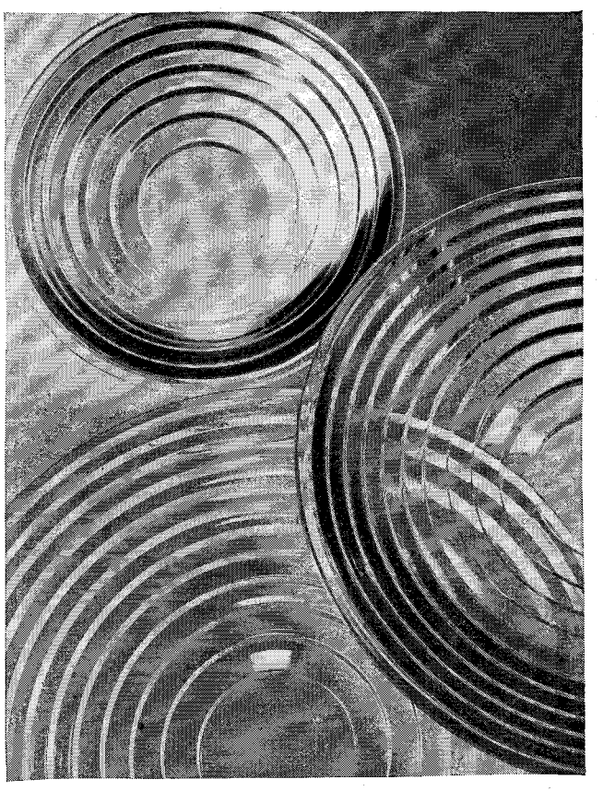
"On frosted glass," he writes, "the finish is sometimes referred to as matted, etched, or satin surface. It is produced by allowing hydrofluoric acid to dissolve on the glass surface. . . .

"Certain parts of the container may be covered with stencils during the bath to leave a design in its original transparency.

"Sand-blasted ware closely resembles frosted ware."

For those interested only in beauty the exhibit offers choice pieces between brilliant blue decorative panels on one side of the rooms and vivid red on the other, book-ends with crystal globes, huge crystal fish, glasses with twisted red glass stems encased in white.

Modern artists and scientists have produced for the average buyer glass that would have dazzled even Nero.



Made in America: crystal bowls at the 1936 exhibit

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Switzerland's One-Man "Brain Trust"

"Pioneer Business Man" Cuts Cost of Living by 40 Per Cent. and Institutes System that Cheers a Depressed Tourist Trade

"If you go to Switzerland this coming summer," write C. R. Hargrove and Paul Wohl in *Barron's*, "you won't be long in hearing about the 'Hotelplan.'

"If you ask what that is, you will be told it is identical with 'Migros.' And if you ask what 'Migros' means, they will tell you it means Gottlieb Duttweiler, the same being Switzerland's pioneer business man."

Some years ago, Duttweiler, grandson of a peasant and son of the manager of the Socialist cooperative stores in Zurich, started Migros. In Switzerland, where the wholesale grocery trade extends over national borders, he discovered that the difference between the price paid to the foreign producer and that paid by the home consumer averaged 100 per cent. He investigated, and could not justify the wide spread by customs duties and other costs.

Migros, Ltd., started with a small fleet of trucks, which made regular rounds and carried such staple household products as coffee, rice, and sugar. Advertisements notified consumers about their routes, but said nothing about prices. Housewives soon found the trucks sold goods for 40 per cent. less than the regular stores.

Boycotts Invoked

Migros grew until it controlled 10 per cent. of the entire Swiss grocery trade. Competitors fought with boycotts and other means. Duttweiler struck back with entire newspaper pages filled with answers to their protests. When Berne authorities offered to release three of his seized trucks if he would quit selling in the city, leaflets flung from a plane blazoned his refusal.

Recently Duttweiler, in the prime of life, entered the Federal Parliament. And he started the "Hotelplan."

"In 1934-35, the situation of the Swiss tourist industry was disastrous," says the *Barron's* article. "On the average, only 30 per cent. of the beds in all the hotels were occupied. On the average, every hotel guest had to pay the keep of one hotel servant for an entire year.

"Since there are approximately 3.5 billion francs invested in this industry (a Swiss franc equals about 32.90 American cents) Switzerland faced a staggering financial collapse. Duttweiler set to work.

Tourist Solution

"He started on the assumption that to expect the return of the old *de luxe* clientele would be hopeless. . . . His fundamental idea was this: The overhead of hotels, mountain railways, lake boats, picture-houses, dance-halls, and bathing establishments remains the same, whether they have twenty clients or 100; but they can reduce their prices considerably if they obtain guaranty of a fixed additional revenue.

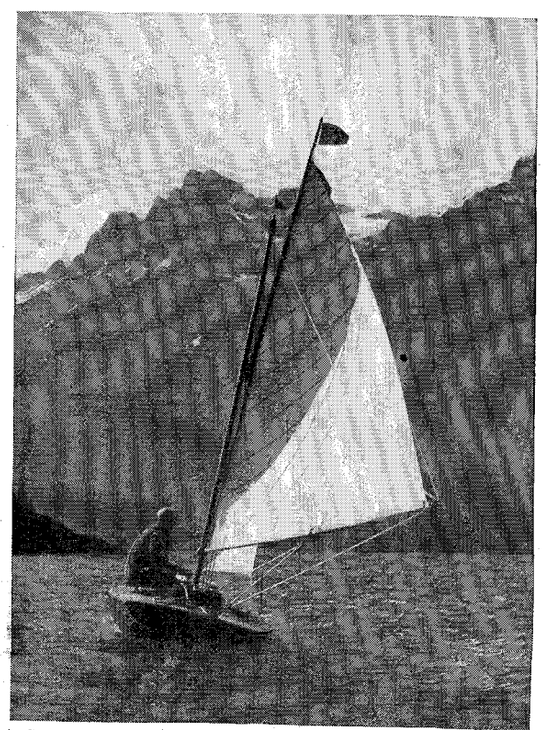
"Thus the Hotelplan Cooperative Association was founded . . . to guarantee full, or at least 85 per cent., occupation of beds or seats throughout the year or payment of an indemnity of fifty centimes for every one empty.

"The tourist is asked to pay down a lump sum. That done, he does what he likes. If the weather is good, he will use the mountain railway or the lake boat; if it is bad he will choose the cinema or casino. But, of course, he can do only one thing at a time. The tourist makes a single contract, covering all his expenditure on food, lodging, and travel, instead of making scores of contracts with all the companies whose property he enters or uses.

"The plan has been amazingly successful, for tho launched only last April, by October 45,000 persons had traveled under it. In Lugano, where the Plan was first put into operation, 96 per cent. of the beds were occupied at the height of the season (September), against the 54 per cent. of the year before. . . .

"Like his other schemes, this one of Duttweiler encounters opposition. . . . He insists that his sole aim is a better organization of the tourist industry, and only that. . . . His economic doctrine is liberal; he is an advocate of high wages. . . .

"'Business is my favorite sport,' he is wont to say. His greatest amusement is to rout the defenders of tradition and routine."



A. Steiner Photo, St. Moritz. Courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads

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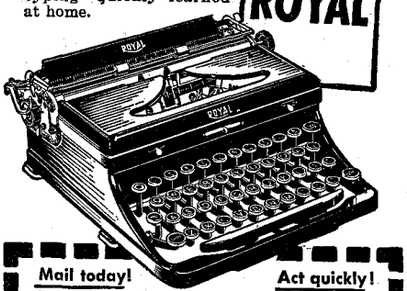

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The Open Forum

From Governor Hoffman

Sir:—For many years I have perused the columns of THE LITERARY DIGEST to determine the reaction of the public on various issues.

Since the renewal of activity in the case of Bruno Richard Hauptmann I have found the summation of editorial opinion and other comments to be of considerable interest.

I realize that a great many of our citizens question the wisdom and motives prompting my so-called participation in the case. However, I have repeatedly stated that I have no personal or political interest in the matter, and in the present case I am not concerned about Hauptmann as an individual but instead am determined that every effort be bent toward bringing about a complete solution of the case.

I am somewhat perplexed by the evident desire of investigating and prosecuting officials to mark the case "closed." Doubts exist in my mind as to the credibility of some of the witnesses—in fact, some of the principal witnesses—called by the State prior to and during the trial at Flemington.

HAROLD G. HOFFMAN,
State of New Jersey. Governor.

Landon's Pipe

Sir:—Allow me to say that you could scarcely improve a man's chance for becoming Presidential nominee by exhibiting him on the front page of your paper hanging on to an old pipe.

Heretofore I have been talking for Landon. But now I feel that if we can not find a man who is willing to dedicate his very best self to an office as high as the Presidency of the United States we might about as well go without one.

Seattle. N. S. FISENS.

TVA Decision

Sir:—It was with considerable surprize that I read "Successful Defender of TVA" in your February 29 issue, wherein you give Mr. John Lord O'Brian full credit for defending that New Deal measure before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Altho the caption under the accompanying picture says he "helped" win the decision, you make no mention of Mr. James Lawrence Fly, General Solicitor of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who in reality was the directing force back of the whole defense campaign.

It seems to me that a magazine with THE DIGEST'S reputation for fairness should correct such a misrepresentation of facts, as did Arthur Krock and David Lawrence in their newspaper articles:

Said Mr. Krock: "Mr. O'Brian was given general credit for the narrowing strategy. . . . On excellent authority it was stated to this correspondent and others here that Mr. O'Brian had changed the tactics of the defense and was largely responsible for having the case finally considered within the narrow boundaries of the Supreme Court's findings. Coincidental success after failure made the statement seem wholly reasonable.

"It now appears, however, that Mr. O'Brian, tho he contributed greatly to the success of the Government and carried much weight in the defense, was the follower and not the author of the victorious strategy. . . ."

And, Mr. Lawrence: "It turns out that James Lawrence Fly, General Solicitor in charge of the TVA, played a dominant rôle in limiting the scope of the case very early in the proceedings . . . whereas John Lord O'Brian was special counsel only for this particular litigation . . ." E. LEAMY.
New York.

© Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

The Rivals!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Eagle

General Summerall

Sir:—In your issue of February 29, you say "The late Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, *etc.*"

General Summerall has never been late in his life. He is very much alive and is President of The Citadel, South Carolina's Military College in Charleston. His unbounded energy and interest in his fellow man are such that he heads practically all Community Chest, Red Cross, and other similar drives in America's most historic city.

Sixty-nine on March 4, General Summerall has the enthusiasm and activity of men many years his junior.

No flyer, General Summerall has as clear a grasp on the rôle of aircraft in war as had the gentleman who "thundered" that he "knew practically nothing about aviation."

JOHN W. LANG,
Lt. Col. Inf.,
THE CITADEL, P. M. S. & T.
The Military College of South Carolina,
Charleston, South Carolina.

[General Summerall is indeed very much alive. THE LITERARY DIGEST regrets an error which made it appear otherwise. Under his Presidency The Citadel continues to train able soldiers. During the War General Summerall commanded the First Division, A.E.F.—to General Pershing "The best damned division in any army." His valor won him the D.S.C. As a young lieutenant in China, his heroism at the Manchu Gate, Pekin, while serving with the immortal Reilly's Battery, inspired the famous regimental song of the Fighting Fifth Artillery—"The Caissons." When the Inner Wall of the Forbidden City defied volley after volley, Lieutenant Summerall dashed forward, chalk in hand, while bullets whined about him. He marked a cross on the lock of each gate. "Lay on that," he ordered.—*Editor.*]

Mail Guards

Sir:—I agree with Mr. H. J. Handwerk in his criticism of Mr. Stefan Hirsch's picture, "The Mail Dispatcher," reproduced in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The position of the clerk is wrong; a rope is depicted instead of a cord, pouches and sacks are not "tied-out" on dispatching platforms or lying on the floor, and the type of holster is out of date.

New York. JOHN J. BARNOCK.

Sir:—In answer to critics of "The Mail Dispatcher" reproduced in your January 25 issue, please let me say:

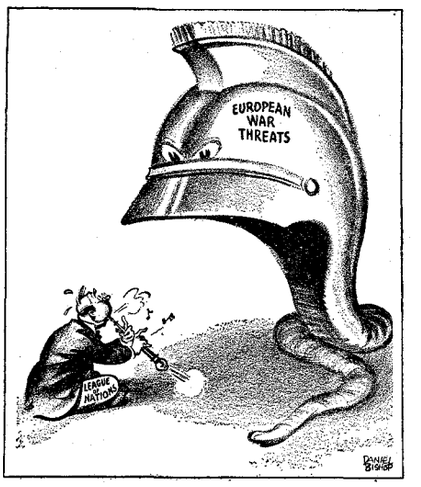
I have a Leika camera with a 1.5 lens which will take pictures even in a church and if I want to record facts I can do it.

My criticized lithograph is a replica of a mural panel, planned for the decoration of a post-office. A *mural is a painting meant to* dramatize, dignify and monumentalize. If in the course of this process a cord becomes a rope, a dull, standing pose becomes a springy crouch and a rack becomes a platform, what of it? Or rather, the news-reels will record these facts much more adequately.

It is amusing that whenever an artist attempts to glorify one of the more modest professions, you can bet on one of the members of that very profession rising up in protest against the artist's neglect of the little insignificances of that trade. Of course, he assures you that "he doesn't know anything about art, but he knows what he likes," and it seems to the disillusioned observer that what he really likes are the steps on his treadmill.

Naturally, nobody is forced to buy my picture and if anybody did buy it under the assumption that it was a record of historical facts, he can have his money back.

Bennington, Vermont. STEFAN HIRSCH.



The Charmer Faces a Real Cobra

—Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times

Pro-Morgan

Sir:—In all the sixty years of my life, I can not recall having read in the press concerning Mr. J. P. Morgan, anything but criticism, complaints, knocks, and kicks.

As an unbiased citizen, I believe this is due to the fact that he is a successful business man, and therefore the target for petty jealousy.

I have never seen Mr. Morgan, but I do know beyond fear of contradiction, that he is wonderfully kind to all of his employees, that many, many acts of generosity have gone unrecorded; that he is a real American, and I should like to read some kindly comments about him instead of niggardly jabs.

Florence, South Carolina. J. A. BRIDGES.

Talmadge

Sir:—Thanks for publishing the Rev. R. J. Mincey's letter on Governor Talmadge of Georgia. It was a just tribute to a great American.

Mr. Talmadge has fought an uphill battle ever since he entered the State Capitol at Atlanta in January, 1933. Against overwhelming odds he has fulfilled every promise of his campaign. He has sliced taxes and utility rates and reduced auto licenses, and has always stood firm his ground to defend the rights of the people of the State he loves.

Unfortunately, his citizens are ungrateful. He has received little thanks and much criticism and ridicule for the splendid service rendered to his people. JOHN SMITH.
Elmira, New York.

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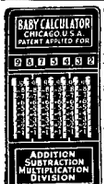

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Current Events

(Seven Days of History)

March 6.—President Roosevelt allocates additional $200,000 of work-relief funds for continuation of work on Florida Ship Canal; House had rejected plea for funds.

Texans hold memorial services for 180 heroes who died within walls of the Alamo 100 years ago.

March 7.—Herbert Hoover, speaking before Young Republican League of Colorado at Colorado Springs, says "planned economy" endangered Constitution, "mortgaged" youth, and failed to bring recovery.

World's first successful electric trolley system, which began operation April 15, 1886, in Montgomery, Alabama, abolished and replaced by buses.

March 8.—Lieut. Robert K. Giovannoli of Lexington, Kentucky, killed as Army plane crashes at Logan Field, Baltimore; he had won Soldiers' Medal for heroism in Dayton, Ohio, Army bomber blaze last October.

Salvation Army workers invade Chicago night-clubs and road-houses; lead in singing of hymns as regular entertainers stand mute; experiment so successful it will be repeated.

Judge Martin T. Manton of U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals pays tribute over radio to the late Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the U. S. Supreme Court on ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth; attacks conservative wing of Court for thrusting its "pet economic or social theory" into Constitution.

March 9.—Republican National Committee will sell $1 "participation certificates" in effort to raise a "million dollars from a million Americans" to finance campaign.

Twenty-five students of Syracuse University charged with disorderly conduct for making and mailing a hoax bomb to a professor.

March 10.—South Carolina's Senate, 18-10, kills bill to prohibit liquor advertising.

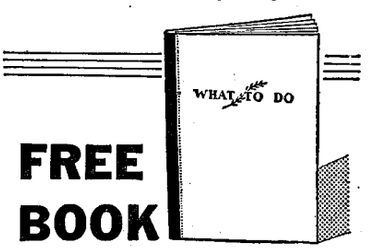
Theft of $55,000 in jewelry and $1,500 mink coat belonging to a tenant in a Park Avenue, New York City, apartment house ascribed to strike-breaking elevator operator who disappeared.

March 11.—Federal Bureau of Investigation requests local police to hold, for investigation, arrested persons found to have mutilated finger-tips.

Senate strikes $26,500,000 for ocean-mail contracts from the Post Office Appropriation Bill on recommendation of its Commerce Committee; substitutes $4,850,000 to pay for transportation of foreign mail at ordinary rates.

March 12.—Floods from heavy rains and thaws sweep Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States; thirteen persons killed by accidents attributed to flood.

Harry M. Tyler, chief accountant and assistant budget director of Detroit, found dead with bullet wound in his head and gun beside him as Mayor's party arrives to question him regarding apparent $349,000 shortage.



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A Little Slow.—NEW TYPIST (following rapid-fire dictation) "Now, Mr. Jones—what did you say between—'Dear Sir' and 'Sincerely Yours?' "—*Hudson (N. Y.) Star.*

Still Throbbing.—A cow-puncher ordered a steak at a restaurant. The waiter brought it in rare—very rare. The cow-puncher looked at it and demanded that it be returned to the kitchen and cooked.

"It is cooked," snapped the waiter.

"Cooked—nothing," replied the cow-puncher. "I've seen cows hurt worse than that and get well."—*Troy (N. Y.) Times Record.*

New Record.—There is the story about the sailor who went dashing down the float to a boat just as it was pulling out. The boat had moved off three or four yards, and he jumped and fell, hitting a thwart with the back of his head. For several minutes he lay stunned. When he came to, the boat was several hundred yards from shore. He looked back, blinked a time or two, and shouted:

"Boy! Oh, boy; can I jump?"—*U.S.S. Tennessee Tar.*

Too Dear.—Two Scots were mountaineering in Switzerland, when one of them slipped and fell into a crevasse. The other, peering over the edge, saw his companion holding on almost by his finger-nails.

"Are ye a' richt, Macpherson?" shouted the man in safety.

"No exactly that," said the other, "but if ye run down to the village an' get a rope I'll try to hang on here till ye come back. Hurry, for heaven's sake!"

His companion disappeared and was gone nearly an hour. Suddenly his face appeared again over the edge of the cliff.

"Are ye still there, Macpherson?" he called down.

"Aye," in a low, weary tone. "Have ye got the rope?"

"No, indeed. The dirty dogs in the village wanted two pounds for it!"—*The Earth Mover.*

No Easy Pickin's.—*The Manchester Guardian* tells of an English prison missionary who, in making his rounds of the cells, used to ask every inmate:

"Well, my man, and what do you do when you are out of prison?"

One convict answered: "In spring I picks peas, in summer I picks fruit, in autumn I picks 'ops, and in winter I picks pockets."

"And what happens then?" asked the missionary.

"Then," continued the prisoner, "I comes in 'ere and picks oakum."

"Come on, mush! Gwendolyn, mush!"
—*Laurence Reynolds in* Collier's

The Truth of It.—A British journalist (they always are journalists) who is doing a series on contemporary American humorists for a London newspaper, was interviewing Harry Hershfield.

"What," the Britisher whatted, "are the two biggest problems in Ameddica to-day?"

"Outlaws and in-laws."—*Walter Winchell in New York Daily Mirror.*

WPA Again.—A man from Kansas was looking into the depths of the Grand Canyon. "Do you know," said the guide, "it took millions of years for this great abyss to be carved out?"

The man from Kansas was tremendously impressed. "You don't tell me," he commented. "Why I didn't know this was a government job."—*Service Magazine.*

Evolution.—Evolution of a man's ambition:

To be a circus clown.
To be like dad.
To be a fireman.
To make All-State.
To do something noble.
To get wealthy.
To make ends meet.
To get the old-age pension.
—*Trenton Republican-Times.*

Right of Way.—The fog was very thick, and the Chief Officer of the tramp steamer was peering over the side of the bridge. Suddenly, to his intense surprise, he saw a man leaning over a rail, only a few yards away.

"You confounded fool!" he roared. "Where the devil do you think your ship's going? Don't you know I've the right of way?"

Out of the gloom came a sardonic voice:

"This ain't no blinkin' ship, guv'nor. This 'ere's a light'ouse!"—*Melfort Journal.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

The Downtrodden Sex. — 1. Women of Lively Wool that springs back under foot.—*Pierre (S. D.) paper.*

Dark Horse?—A bay boy was born to-day at the Colton hospital to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. T——.—*Colton (Calif.) paper.*

And Rinse With Dew.—If your complexion is oily wipe your face with a clean soft piece of morning.—*Boston paper.*

Astral Arson.—
DANVILLE FARMER SETS FIRE TO HOME AFTER KILLING HIMSELF
—*Springfield (Ill.) paper.*

Vegetarian Hen?—
Fresh Laid
EGGPLANT
lb. 11c.
—*Oklahoma City (Okla.) paper.*

Cozy Family Scene.—"She won't go because we might be photographed," Dionne explained to-day as his wife knitted in the kitchen stove where the five other children of the family sat.—*Colton (Calif.) paper.*

A Lot to Ask.—If you use lemon juice, squeeze it from fresh oranges.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Sounds Dandy. — Fancy and funny widows, style shows and music will serve to make the occasion a brilliant one.—*Eugene (Ore.) paper.*

Beau Geste.—
LECTURER WILL DISMISS
CONFLICT IN ETHIOPIA
—*Milwaukee paper.*

Seagoing Steers.—Despite all efforts to count them out, stock market bulls are still in the thick of the speculative fight, even tho their sails have been considerably trimmed as a result of the TVA ruling.—*Washington (D. C.) paper.*

Fair Warning.—
LEAGUE of NATIONS DESTINY FORETOLD! Will it be Peace or Pieces? One of the Most Griping Lectures to be Delivered! Come! See!
WEDNESDAY, 7:30 P.M.
—*Los Angeles handbill.*

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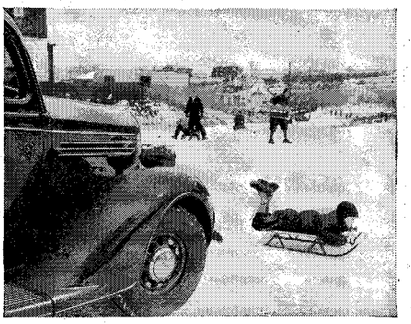

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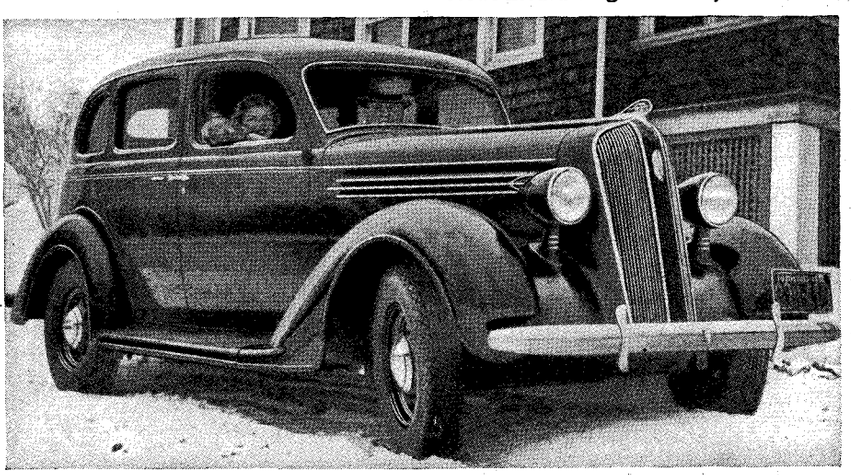
AND UP, LIST AT FACTORY, DETROIT—Special Equipment Extra



ENGINEER McNAMEE AT THE "THROTTLE" of his beautiful 1936 Plymouth. "It's a pleasure to drive," he says. "There's no road-shock at the wheel... the car is steady on curves."

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

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